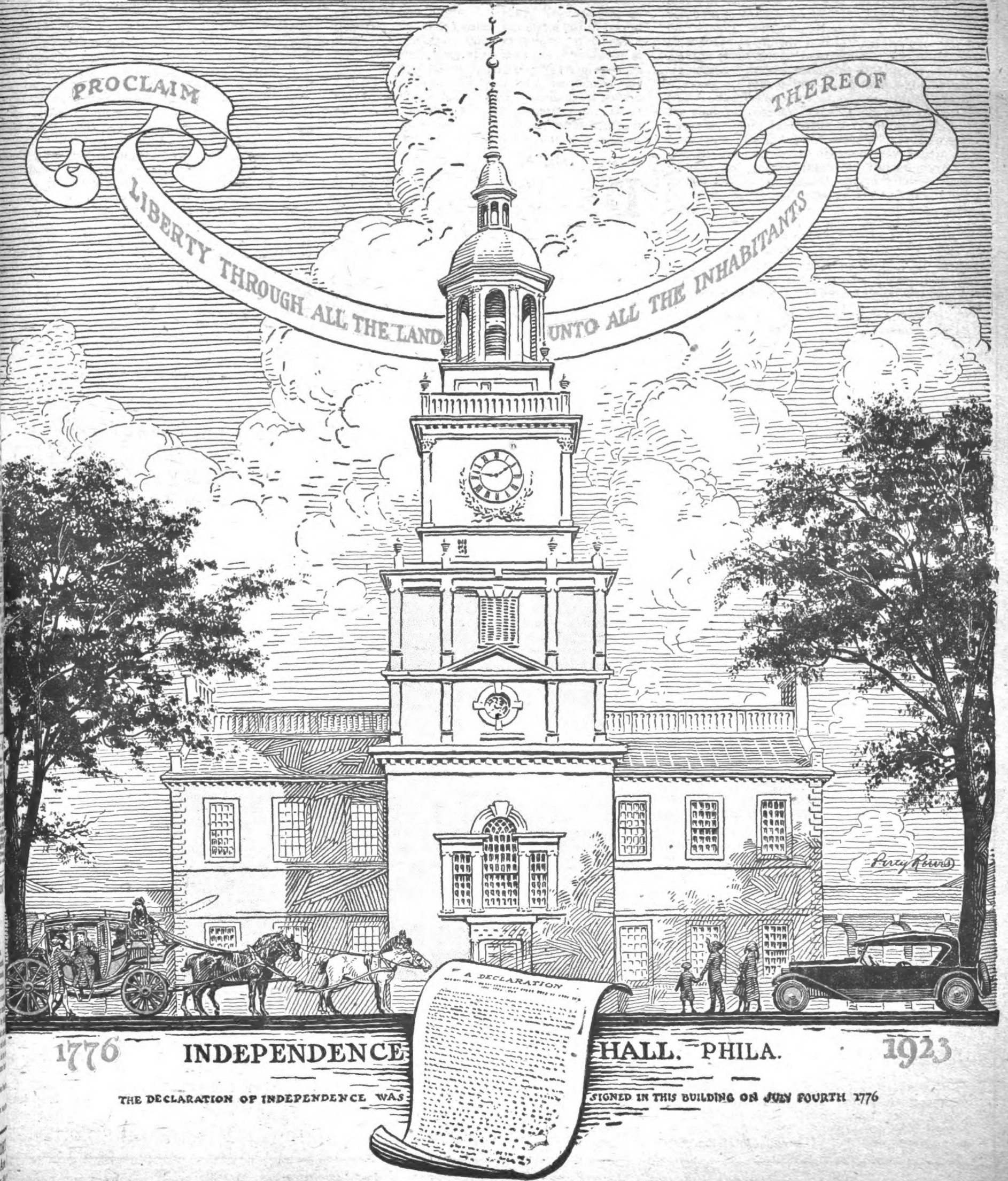


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COMFORT EDITORIAL

THOUGHTS THAT BREATHE AND WORDS THAT BURN

The Centennial of the Declaration of the Monroe Doctrine Finds All America Enjoying Peace and Prosperity

WHILE celebrating the glorious Fourth of July in the usual holiday fashion with sports and amusements, let us also take occasion to consider seriously the momentous events and distinctive policies that have not only shaped our country's wonderful progress but also influenced largely the destiny of all other peoples in the Western Hemisphere. First let us be reverently thankful that we are at peace with all the world. Then extending our vision abroad, remark the mighty significance of the great, outstanding fact that peace and prosperity pervade North, Central and South America from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn, while Europe and Asia are a seething cauldron of strife and misery through international jealousies and hatreds, wars and threatened wars, internal dissensions and revolutionary uprisings. Without boasting we may be justly proud that the United States has blazed the way and rendered effective aid in bringing about the present status of peaceful security which, founded on international good will, is prevalent throughout the New World. Let us examine and get a clear understanding of the means by which this happy result has been attained, for it is all-important that we resolutely pursue the same undeviating course in the future.

By promulgating and making good the Declaration of Independence our forefathers lighted the torch of liberty on these shores 147 years ago. It shone as a beacon guiding and inspiring all other peoples on the American continent to demand and obtain liberty through absolute independence or by concession of self-government to an extent practically amounting, as in the case of Canada, to full liberty. The sorely oppressed Spanish colonies, comprising Mexico and the greater part of Central and South America, in due time followed our example by revolting against their mother country and establishing their independence by force of arms, and in so doing they had the sympathy of our people and our Government, although the latter observed strict neutrality during their wars for independence. This happened in the early part of the past century, and more than a hundred years ago our government recognized their independence and welcomed them to the family of independent American republics.

Washington's Foreign Policy

PRESIDENT Washington, in the fall of 1796, shortly before his retirement from office, issued his famous Farewell Address to the American people for the purpose of warning them, in the interest of their general welfare and for the permanent success of the Government which he had been so largely instrumental in establishing, to avoid certain dangers from which he had steered clear during his administration and which he foresaw with prophetic wisdom would be perpetually recurrent. As among the most perilous pitfalls to be shunned he strenuously admonished that we, as a nation, should avoid all foreign alliances and especially with European nations. Regarding the latter he said:

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her policies, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. * * * Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity, in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice? It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; * * *

The profound impression which the Farewell Address made on the people at large when first published has deepened and strengthened from generation to generation as the test of time has demonstrated the eternal soundness of the prin-

ciples which it enunciates. In order that our national law-makers may keep in mind and heed its counsel it is customary for Congress to commemorate Washington's Birthday on each succeeding anniversary by suspending the regular order of business while the members listen to the reading of the Farewell Address. And the advice contained in the foregoing extract has always been followed in shaping our foreign policy, to which is attributable our present peace and our previous success in having kept out of all except two of the numerous wars that have afflicted Europe almost incessantly. This advice, which has saved us so much trouble, may be epitomized as the common-sense proposition to mind our own business and keep out of other peoples' affairs.

The Monroe Doctrine

DURING Washington's lifetime the United States was the only independent nation on this side of the Atlantic, but soon after his death, which occurred in 1799, the Spanish colonies south of us began their successful struggles for independence, as previously explained, and Brazil, a former Portuguese colony, also got loose from her European mother in 1822. In the following year Spain asked her associates in the "Holy Alliance" (the then existing league which included all the Christian nations of Europe except Great Britain) to render her and Portugal armed assistance in an attempt to reconquer their lost American colonies. So favorable was the sentiment of continental Europe to this audacious proposal that it seemed likely to be accepted and put in execution. Our statesmen of that day foresaw that European aggression and conquest once begun on the American continent would sooner or later endanger our peace and security.

In order to meet and ward off this menace at the very start President Monroe, on December 2nd, 1823, in his annual message to Congress called attention to the gravity of the situation as it concerned our vital interests, and announced it to be the policy of the United States not to tolerate the conquest or colonization of any independent American country by a European Power. Such, in brief, is the substance and origin of the famous Monroe Doctrine which, ever since it was promulgated, has been resolutely maintained as our national policy to be upheld even by war, if necessary. While it has served our own interests it has been the means of protecting the other American republics from aggression and absorption by European Powers. It may seem strange that a league so powerful and arrogant as was the "Holy Alliance" should have been awed by the defiance of a nation so comparatively weak as was the United States a hundred years ago; but President Monroe's pronouncement was no idle threat, for Great Britain, whose navy ruled the seas, had assured him of her support of our side of the controversy because it was advantageous to her commercial interests to have the Spanish-American republics remain independent. As such they had opened their ports to all nations to trade on equal terms. But if again subjected to Spanish dominion they would be compelled by preferential laws to trade mostly with Spain, as had been the case during their colonial status.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a departure from Washington's injunction to mind our own business and avoid entanglement in European difficulties, but is its corollary in requiring Europe to keep hands off America. In various parts of the country preparations are being made to celebrate the centennial of President Monroe's announcement of the policy that bears his name, notably in Los Angeles, where there will be a Monroe Exposition, and in New York where a committee has been formed to buy the house in which Monroe died, and preserve it as a historical museum. We believe that the great majority of our people are still as strongly as ever in favor of both the Washington and Monroe policies, but an aggressive agitation and propaganda is being promoted by certain interests for the

abandonment of both these policies and for entangling us in the multiplicity of strifes that are rending and wrecking Europe and Asia, by having our country join the League of Nations.

Present League of Nations as Unholy as the "Holy Alliance."

FOLLOWING on the heels of the World War the League of Nations when first proposed was generally approved in this country because it was represented by its sponsors to be a sure preventive of war and a safe and rational means of settling international controversies, which, of course, everybody earnestly desired. But public sentiment was reversed as the subsequent discussion of the terms of the treaty in the Senate, leading up to its rejection by that body, showed it to be a very different proposition, that instead of safeguarding our peace it would make our Government subservient to a foreign super-government with power to force us to participate in wars that do not concern us and contrary to the Constitution, without the consent of Congress; also that it would subject our foreign policy and even our domestic laws to possible supervision, revision or annulment by an external tribunal. After rejection by the Senate, the proposal for us to join the League of Nations was made the issue in the Presidential campaign of 1920 and was turned down by an overwhelming majority at the polls.

The sound judgment of the Senate in rejecting, and of the people in disapproving the League of Nations has been fully demonstrated by the shameful course of events in Europe due to the continual distrust, bickering and strife among members of the League during the past three years. Had we joined we should have been involved in their quarrels. Though the declared purposes of the League of Nations are exalted and benevolent it has failed dismally because of the insincerity, greed and malevolence of its members as did its predecessor, which arrogated to itself the Christian virtues implied in the sublime name of "Holy Alliance" by which it chose to call itself. Like the present League, the "Holy Alliance" was formed in Paris immediately after a war (that which ended in the final overthrow of Emperor Napoleon in 1815), and, as previously stated, included all the Christian nations of Europe except Great Britain. Its avowed purposes were "that, in accordance with the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the principles of justice, charity and peace should be the basis of their internal administration, and of their international relations and the happiness and religious welfare of their subjects should be their great object." Could any expression be higher or nobler? Yet the real design which this beautiful declaration camouflaged was purely selfish, as is well illustrated by its proposed aggression against America. Despite the sanctimonious profession "of peaceful intentions" the "Holy Alliance" was broken up in 1846 by wars between its members.

"The Christ of the Andes"

THROUGH twenty-five centuries war has been the outstanding feature of the history of Europe, and she has not had enough of it yet, for she is still an armed camp and is ruining herself supporting millions of soldiers. We are asked to join the League of Nations and help pacify Europe. Doubtless in such case we should suffer by getting into bad company but we could not help bring Europe round to peace. Her only possible help must come by a change of heart and a reform of her ways. Let Europe gaze on Peaceful America and draw inspiration from "The Christ of the Andes", the bronze statue of Jesus erected on the boundary between Argentina and Chile as a mutual pledge of perpetual peace after these two nations had settled their boundary dispute by arbitration instead of by war for which both were prepared.

COMFORT'S EDITOR.

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Brownie's Triumph

by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon



Before she had time to analyze her own feelings she became conscious of a presence near her.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Brownie Douglas, waiting at Memorial Hall, Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, attracts the attention of gentlemen, Adrian Dredmond, an Englishman, and Gordon who recognizes Brownie, she being an intimate friend of his sisters. Her father, dying before he is born, and her mother at her birth, she is adopted by her great aunt who gives her the name Mehetabel. Brownie from the Scottish nobility. Her nurse calls Brownie from the first, Adrian Dredmond picks up, only cuff button with a large D, studded with brilliant stones and the word "Brownie" on the back. That night Mehetabel Douglas tells Brownie the story her betrothal to Lord Dunforth, the ball given by her aunt, Lady Ruxley, her introduction to Lord de Lusan, a man of questionable reputation, her refusal to cancel a dance at Lord Dunforth's command, her aunt's treachery in suppressing a note, her serious illness, her coming to America, where her father's mother soon died. She gives Brownie her jewels, including her engagement ring, coral cross and all other things from Lord Dunforth. That night she dies and up on the reading of the will Mr. Conrad, who has the care of her aunt's property admits using and losing away entrusted to him, leaving Brownie, after all his and legacies to the servants are paid, two hundred dollars. Refusing help, she secures employment as a typist. She is helped by Mattie Burnham, who is her love, and the public library Brownie, reading to her in French, attracts the attention of an older gentleman who asks if she is a teacher and speaks other language, and would she teach. She would mention Ware and Coolidge where she is employed. His card bears the name of Wm. H. Alcott, D. who recommends her to his son-in-law, Mr. Coolidge, as being competent to superintend the education of his two younger daughters, who are to be companion and interpreter on a proposed trip to Europe. Going to the Coolidge home, Mrs. Coolidge and the daughter Isabel admit her personal charms but jealous of her beauty and many accomplishments hope her meeting Wilbur will be avoided. The night before boarding the steamer, Brownie is saved by an accident by Adrian Dredmond who takes her to his mother's room where she realizes Wilbur's infatuation for Brownie. Adrian Dredmond overhears their determination to prevent Wilbur's further attention. Going to London they find a house near where Miss Mehetabel lived. Wilbur's tickets for the steamer and insists that Miss Douglas go, too. Selecting her jewels, among which a coral cross, she is surprised to find her radiant and decides it shall not occur again. Adrian Dredmond entering the Coolidge box, is introduced to Brownie and leaving escorts her to the carriage, where she receives insults from Mrs. Coolidge. Isabel, envious of Brownie's elegant dress and jewels, queries to mother Brownie's honesty. Seeing her go for a moment, Isabel enters Brownie's room and securing her jewels takes them to her mother, who requests that Brownie, upon her return, be sent to her. She asks Brownie if she has anything in her possession not really hers and accuses her of stealing jewels and other things. Brownie questions her right to ask her, to her room and from under lock and key take her jewels and demands the return of the casket. Mrs. Coolidge, refusing, Brownie threatens legal measures for her return. Wilbur intercedes and promises upon his return justice shall be done. Knowing she is leaving he offers her the love and care that will protect. She refuses. Wilbur orders a cab and directs at Brownie be driven to "The Washington." Adrian Dredmond calls; requesting to see Miss Douglas. Isabel gives a wrong impression and their pain in learning she is dishonest. Asking for her address, she does not know and Adrian going to "The Washington" to find her. Mr. Coolidge hires a detective without success. Going to Lady Peasewell's party, Isabel sees Brownie's jewels. She meets Sir Charles Randall, who conducts her to the conservatory. Passing Lord Dunforth, he detects the ring and demands where she got it, also the other jewels. Claiming they are "loose," did Mehetabel Douglas give them to her. They were my last gift to her. Sir Charles appears and Lord Dunforth begs her to forget what has occurred, two years after Sir Charles's birth there was a prospect of an addition to the family. Lady Randall was ailing and returning a year later remarked it was as if to lose one's children. Mr. Coolidge returning to New York, Lady Randall, who was Helen Capel and a cousin of Lord Dunforth, invites the Coolidges to Vallingham Hall, Isabel being engaged to Sir Charles. Isabel walking with him sees Lady Ruxley leaning upon the arm of a young woman. The next day a dinner is given by the Earl of Dunforth and Isabel is presented to his grandson, Adrian Dredmond, who meets her with scorn and recognizes the jewels she wears. Introduced to Lady Ruxley, she predicts dire things through Isabel Coolidge. Adrian saves Brownie from death.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TAKEN BY STORM.

ADRIAN had been obliged to exert the sternest self-control in order to keep back the wild words which were burning upon his lips for utterance after saving Brownie. He loved her, he knew he loved her, and he longed to pour out the fullness of his heart to her. But how could he presume to do so, when she was comparatively a stranger to him? Only twice before had he met her, and he reasoned that it could not be possible that she had any thought of love for him, although he had worshiped her from afar for the last six months. He felt that he must tell her ere long. He had almost betrayed it tonight, and the hot blood surged into his face as he thought of it, and wondered how she regarded him. Would she not feel that he was presuming upon the service which he had just rendered her if he should confess it? And yet, in his heart, he exulted over the event, even while he trembled and grew faint as he realized how near he had come to losing her forever. The danger and the escape from it had brought them nearer to each other than ever before. She had smiled at him, leaned upon him, and even allowed

his arm to clasp her unshrinkingly when she could not stand alone. And now she was under the same roof with him, and would remain several days, she said.

It seemed too much happiness, after all his discouragements and disappointments in seeking her. Of course, he would not return to London now; that if it had been all that was needed to complete the dreadful work. I am glad, though, that it is over with, for everybody as been in suspense about it for so long; but—do you know, darling, that if it had been all that was needed to complete the dreadful work, that the world would have been a blank to me today?"

He paused a moment, just glancing at her, his face growing pale and anxious with his emotion; then he went on rapidly: "You know now, dear, what I want to say to you. I love you—I love you, my darling, and I want you for my own, my cherished wife. I fear you will think me presuming," he hastened to say, as he saw the rich color flash over cheek, neck, and even to the tips of her delicate fingers, "for you have only met me two or three times; but you cannot know how, for the last six months, I have sought you continually, this love growing in my heart all the while."

"Yes," he added, as she gave a slight start of surprise, "I met you first last September, though you were not conscious of the fact, and I meant then to make your acquaintance. But your aunt died, and you went away somewhere, and I, deeply disappointed, lost sight of you entirely. You can judge of my surprise and pleasure when you came aboard the steamer at New York, although you cannot judge of my feelings when you stumbled, and I caught and held you, just a moment, in my arms. I had been thinking of you continually; your bright face dwelt in my heart like a picture, but at that moment I became conscious that you, and you alone, could make life worth the living to me."

"I resolved then that I would know you before the voyage was finished; but you were sick all the time, and I only caught glimpses of you when they bore you from your stateroom to the coach. Then I saw you in London at the opera, and the long-desired introduction took place. I resolved to cultivate the acquaintance, and called at Mr. Coolidge's the day you— you went away. They told me you had gone," he resumed, after a pause, "though they could not or would not tell me where. Afterward young Coolidge said I would find you at the 'Washington.' I haunted the hotel for a week, and I have searched the city over for you since. But, dearest," he said, clasping the little hand closer, "I have found you now, and can you give me the one precious boon I crave—your priceless love?"

He bent eagerly toward her, his noble, handsome face flushed and hopeful, for her attitude was one of sweet and modest confusion, and she had not even sought to withdraw the hand he was holding. "Will you, Brownie?" he pleaded, softly. She flashed one quick look at him from her beautiful eyes as he called her that, and he saw in their clear depths all that he wished or hoped. She loved him! Her soul answered to his, and clasping her close to his heart, he murmured: "You are mine, darling—I have won you by the mighty power of my silent, magnetic love, and you will be my wife?"

She lifted her head, which had been resting against his bosom, quickly at these last words, and said, with drooping lashes and quivering lips: "Mr. Dredmond, you have taken me by storm. Yes, and I mean to hold you," he interrupted, gayly, as he noticed her excessive embarrassment; then added, more earnestly: "Brownie, do you, can you love me?"

She smiled faintly at his first words, then with modest frankness gave him the honest answer which she knew was his due. "If I am truthful, I must confess that my heart does respond to yours; but knowing so little of you, I should have deemed it unmanly to have confessed it, even to myself."

"But you do confess it now—you do love me?" he interrupted again, eagerly, and impatient for a more definite reply. "Yes," she whispered. "And you will be my wife?" he asked, as his lips met hers.

"Yes, God willing," in tones of solemn sweetness. "Darling, God has given you to me; I acknowledge the giver as I take the gift. From that first moment when I met you in the Art Gallery in Philadelphia until now this mighty love has been growing within me."

"In the Art Gallery?" questioned Brownie, with a puzzled look. "Yes, when your friend, Miss Huntington, met with such a series of accidents." "Oh, was that you with Mr. Gordon?" she demanded, her face dimpling at the remembrance, and she eagerly searched his face. "I remember now; it has haunted me like a strange dream ever since I met you on the boat, where I had seen you before. Now it all comes back to me," she said. "I found something that day which belongs to you, but not in season to return it to you then," Adrian said.

He took from his pocket as he spoke the elegant sleeve button, which he had always carried with him since. Brownie exclaimed, joyously, as he saw it: "Oh, how glad I am to get it—I never thought to see it again; and you have had it all this time?" "Yes, darling—my Brownie—how I have longed to say it—and I vowed then that I would only yield it up into your own little hands."

"It belonged to auntie once," she explained, "and there are associations connected with it which make it very dear to me." "And now come," he said, "to yonder rock and sit down. I want to know all that has happened to you since you left the Coolidges; there has been some mystery connected with it which I could never understand. Adrian said, leading her to a sheltered seat, and sitting down beside her.

step near it. Every year, as the trees and shrubs growing upon it have become larger, the seam has widened and deepened, until the crash has been expected for a long time. I suppose our extra weight upon it last night was all that was needed to complete the dreadful work. I am glad, though, that it is over with, for everybody as been in suspense about it for so long; but—do you know, darling, that if it had been all that was needed to complete the dreadful work, that the world would have been a blank to me today?"

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wrongs about the jewels, and the abuse and insult which she had received from Isabel and her mother.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RETROSPECTIVE.

When Brownie, in her despair and desolation, bade farewell to Wilbur and drove away from the Coolidge mansion, it was her intention to go directly to the "Washington," and there await, for a few days at least, whatever destiny might send her.

But this plan was overruled in a way she had not thought of. The man who drove the cab was more than half intoxicated, and upon turning a corner, he ran into a heavily-loaded team. More by luck than by any good wit, he turned quickly aside, and the cab was almost miraculously disengaged from the other vehicle; but the animals had now become unmanageable from excessive fright. They gave a sudden leap into the air, then bounded forward in a mad and furious race.

The caddy was thrown from his seat into the gutter, and in turning another corner, the carriage was upset. Now, wholly beside themselves, the horses kicked themselves free from the debris, and plunged out of sight, leaving poor Brownie in a state of insensibility, buried beneath the ruins. The accident had happened in a quiet, aristocratic street of the city; consequently there were few to witness it, and the young girl escaped the curious gaze of the crowd which always gathers about any such event in the more frequented portions.

The massive door of a grand house swung open, and an old lady of over eighty, very peculiar in appearance—for she was bent nearly double, and walked with a cane—appeared, attended by the gray-haired butler of the house.

"Go and bring her in instantly, James," she was saying, when another woman came forward and seemed to protest against the order in a very emphatic manner. "I tell you it's inhuman, Helen, to let her lie there, to be carried off to some hospital by the police," cried the old woman, in shrill, almost angry tones.

"But, aunt, the house is full now; and if she is badly injured it will not do to move her from here after she has been once attended to." "I don't care if there are five hundred in the house; that girl shall not be left there to be carried off by the police," I tell you. James, go bring her in this instant. Get some one to help you, and take her up to my bedroom."

"But, aunt—" "Hold your tongue, Helen. You were always hard-hearted as adamant. Go along, I say!" And she flourished her cane about the grave butler's ears in a way to make him move more quickly to execute her orders than was his wont.

He beckoned to two under-servants, and together they proceeded to the overturned carriage, where Brownie could be seen lying prone against the window, her white face upturned and motionless. They extricated her, and bore her into an upper room, where, in the presence of the brusque and energetic old woman, she was kindly ministered unto, while awaiting the arrival of the family physician.

For three days she continued very ill, being feverish and somewhat delirious, but after that she began to mend rapidly, and at the end of a week she was able to sit up.

Evidently she could not have fallen into better hands, for she was surrounded by every luxury imaginable, and upon questioning the servant who attended her, she was told that she was in the house of Lady Randall.

She wondered why her ladyship did not come to see her, and then sighed to think that she was only a poor, friendless wail, who had been picked out of the streets and ministered unto for charity's sake. But one day, upon awaking from a long and refreshing sleep, she found the queerest-looking old lady bending over her and scrutinizing her closely. She was nearly bent double, and held a cane in her hand. She uttered a low grunt as Brownie opened her large brown eyes, giving her a surprised look, and then asked, in a sharp, though not unkindly, tone:

"Who are you? What's your name?" "My name is Douglas," replied Brownie, quietly, her pale face flushing slightly at the blunt question. "Eh? What? Oh! Dundas," returned the deformed creature, twisting her neck to get a better view of the delicate face. She was evidently hard of hearing, and did not catch the name correctly; but she continued: "Mehetabel," the young girl said, with her usual quiet smile whenever she pronounced the obnoxious cognomen.

"Ah! Mabel," replied the old woman, only seeing the motion of her lips, and catching the last syllables. "Mabel Dundas! That is a good-sounding name. Now, how old are you?" Brownie was upon the point of correcting the mistake regarding her name, when she checked herself.

"What matters it," she breathed, with a sad sigh, "whether I am Mehetabel Douglas or Mabel Dundas? It will be all the same to her, and perhaps help to shield me from my enemies." "I am nearly nineteen," she replied to the question.

"What? I'm not always so hard of hearing, but I've got a cold today. How old did you say you are?" "Nearly nineteen," Brownie repeated, speaking louder. "Do you suffer much?" "Not very much."

"Where are your friends?" "I have none," and the sad, sweet eyes filled with tears. "Humph! That's bad for a pretty face like yours. What do you do for a living?" (CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)



Department is conducted solely for the use of Comfort sisters, whereby they may give expression to their ideas relative to the home and home surroundings, and to all matters pertaining to themselves and families; as well as opening a way for personal correspondence between each other.

object is to extend a helping hand to Comfort subscribers; to become coworkers with all who seek friendship, encouragement, sympathy or assistance through the interchange of ideas.

abuse of this privilege, such as inviting correspondence for the purpose of offering an article for sale, or undertaking to charge a sum of money for ideas, recipes or information mentioned in any letter appearing in this department, if reported, will result in the offender being denied the use of these columns.

not ask us to publish letters requesting money contributions or donations of any sort. Much as we sympathize with the suffering and unfortunate, it is impossible to do this as we would be flooded with similar requests.

write only on one side of the paper, and recipes on a separate sheet.

ways give your correct and full name and address, very plainly written; otherwise your letter will receive no attention.

Address Mrs. Wheeler Wilkinson, Care Comfort, Augusta, Maine.

We are indebted to Mrs. J. D. Burton of Oakdale, Tenn., for a most interesting account of a safe and sane Fourth of July. The readers of Comfort's Sisters' Corner seem to possess an uncanny sense of just what is needed and apply it in time to be of the most good. Mrs. Burton's letter came when it was needed the most, for all the safe and sane community picnics that had attended were so dull that the children could not be blamed for wanting to "whoop'er up," with crackers and anything else they could get. The program, as outlined by Mrs. Burton, contains plenty of action, but if your community added to it, won't you tell us about it, or anything else that tends to foster a community spirit.—Ed.

Patriotic Days in the Sunday School

OAKDALE, TENNESSEE.

EAR Mrs. WILKINSON:

In looking over the report of the Librarian of Congress, for the year 1919, I find on page 143, a record of Liberty Loan Circular issued by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, of Morgan County, Tennessee, which notes Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in the following sentence: "That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

And following this quotation the circular referred to carries the following statement: "An obligation rests upon Morgan County toward the mothers whose sons are broken, and who are watching and waiting to see if faith will be kept with their sons who went to death to end the horrors of a great World War. In these sacrifices generations unborn shall hear the voice of a grateful people testifying to the sublime devotion of those boys to their country's need, and their unflinching faith in a righteous cause. The fruits of their noble service are our perpetual heritage."

These words are suggestive of the opportunity and solemnity the duty of our Sunday Schools to observe and thus keep alive the principles for which our soldiers died. And then there are the heroes who gave their lives for religious freedom. There is a propaganda broad in our land which would nullify every impulse and public expression which tend to preserve our National ideals and make secure our religious and civil institutions. It is a thing therefore that will safeguard these principles which are fundamental to the preservation of our form of government are worthy of consideration of a community.

In keeping with this idea the Oakdale Sunday School arranged a Fourth of July program which proved very satisfactory. That a Sunday School is rendering good community service in directing a patriotic rally of its kind is the opinion of the local leadership.

The town of Oakdale is located in the Tennessee mountains, and it was in a mountain ravine that the program was carried out. Mountains rise almost perpendicularly on every side, the Big Emory River cuts its way through the hills at this point, and along a banks cling the homes of the inhabitants of Oakdale. Early on the morning of the Fourth the children, young people, and adults could be seen emerging from "seven hills" of the little town to observe "Independence Day" in a sane manner. And after all it was an observance of the independence of religious liberty according to the dictates of the conscience.

The first act of the day was to join in a flag raising at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. of Oakdale, where "Old Glory" was floated to the breeze over the association building amid the singing of appropriate songs.

From the flag raising the school marched to Rhododendron Falls, on the Morgan County pike, about a half mile from Oakdale. The waving of small flags by the children enlivened the march to the falls.

The leaders showed good judgment in the selection of a place for the meeting which is very essential for an occasion of this kind. Rhododendron Falls is especially inviting by reason of shade, coolness, and beautiful landscape. A spring of pure water, enclosed in rustic woodwork, is within easy reach of the grounds. A day or two in advance of the meeting three booths were erected on the grounds by volunteer labor. These were used as follows: In one, flags and novelties were sold; the second served refreshments, such as ice cream and lemonade; and the third disposed of ham, egg, and chicken sandwiches. Young ladies appointed by the school were in charge of the various stands, which were all decorated with our national colors and graced by native ferns as well as the beautiful rhododendron and other wild flowers of the mountains made into bouquets. The amount realized from these sales helped the school to pay its pledges to various enterprises in which it was interested.

The following are some of the numbers which appeared on the program:

- 10 A. M. Patriotic address.
- 10:30 Song service and recitations by classes.
- 11:15 Sack race for boys.
- 12:00 Basket dinner on the ground and social hour.
- 1:00 P. M. Races on Morgan County pike.
- First and second for boys 8 to 12 and 12 to 16.
- Third and fourth for girls of same ages.
- 2:00 Races for young men, young women, married men, married women, and stout people.
- 3:00 Jumping contest.
- Standing broad jump.
- Running broad jump.
- Hop, step, and jump.

People gathered at Rhododendron Falls from many parts of the mountains, and the best of order prevailed. The people of the Community came out to the grounds, enjoyed the day, patronized the booths in charge of the young ladies, and a neighborhood spirit was thereby built up. And it was felt that through these exercises as arranged by the Sunday School, that "faith" had been kept with our country, and that the sacrifices of our soldier "dead were not in vain." Many of the mothers who were present had given up their sons in the great struggle for World freedom, and no doubt were assured by these exercises of the community's appreciation of the sacrifices which were made by their boys. But let us hope and pray that another World catastrophe such as this one may never be repeated. "Flanders' Field" is a silent but awful reminder of what happened.

It takes a good deal of thought and preparation to get ready for such a meeting; a month or longer is needed. It is necessary, also, to have a good and safe leader, and to keep uppermost the true objective of the Sunday School. Innocent amusement is all right on days of this kind, but should be carefully planned and wisely directed. See that Christ is honored in the exercises. Many will come who would otherwise attend places more dangerous on the Fourth of July. Using occasions like this to build up and strengthen Sunday Schools make better communities and should be encouraged wherever local conditions permit.

With best wishes, Mrs. J. D. BURTON.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.)

Comfort Sisters' Recipes

COMFORT'S Sisters' Pin, awarded as prize for the best recipe, is sent to Mrs. Edward Hinggan of Bethel, Minn., for her cottage cheese recipes. Send your favorite recipe, taking care that the exact quantities are given. Maybe you'll win the prize next month.—Ed.

COTTAGE CHEESE SAUSAGE.—One cup cottage cheese, one cup dry bread-crumbs (fine), one-quarter cup peanut butter, one-quarter cup chopped peanuts, one-half teaspoon powdered sage, one-half teaspoon thyme, one teaspoon milk, one teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon pepper (black), one-quarter teaspoon soda, one tablespoon chopped onion. Dissolve soda in milk and work into the cheese. Mix all dry ingredients thoroughly with crumbs, add cheese, form into flat cakes, dust with bread-crumbs or cornmeal and fry a delicate brown.

NUT CHEESE LOAF.—Enough for ten people. Two cups chopped nuts, two cups cottage cheese, two cups dry, fine bread-crumbs, two teaspoons salt, one-half teaspoon paprika, one-half teaspoon celery salt, two tablespoons chopped onion, two tablespoons lemon juice, two eggs, one-quarter cup milk, three tablespoons bacon fat. Mix all dry ingredients together, then mix with the cheese and crumbs. Beat the eggs and add. Stir in the milk, then the lemon juice and bacon fat. Pour into greased tin and bake in moderate oven thirty minutes.

NUT AND RICE LOAF.—Three cups chopped peanuts, three cups rice, one teaspoon celery salt, one teaspoon onion juice, three teaspoons salt, two beaten eggs, one cup sweet milk. Mix thoroughly. Bake half hour in moderate oven.

SALMON FRESH PEAS AND POTATO.—Scrape and wipe fish, tie in clean white muslin, place in a steamer over boiling water and closely cover. A three-pound piece of fish should steam about 35 minutes.

FRESH PEAS.—Pour boiling water over the peas until it reaches within one inch of the top, or less if the peas are very tender. Too much water ruins the flavor, and only what will practically boil away should be used. Add a teaspoon of sugar to every quart of



SALMON, FRESH PEAS AND POTATOES.

peas. Have a hot fire so that the peas will cook rapidly. Cook until they begin to shrink or crinkle. If they are old, the peas will not have this appearance and are cooked until the centers are soft.

POTATO.—Pare and soak potatoes in cold salted water if they are old but if new they are washed and boiled without peeling. Parboil cover potatoes with boiling water and cook rapidly. Drain at once and shake over fire until dry. Mash, add enough hot cream to moisten and beat until light. Season with salt and a little paprika.

If arranged according to illustration, lightly break the salmon into large pieces and arrange in center of a hot platter. Around this arrange the potato and edge with the peas. Use large platter, otherwise it is difficult to serve.

POTATO PUFFS.—Mix together one pint mashed potatoes, one teaspoon salt, one-third teaspoon black pepper, yolks of two eggs, one-quarter cup milk or cream, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon onion juice and one cup of walnuts cut fine. Shape in small balls, dip each in beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry brown in deep fat. One tablespoon of chopped parsley may be added before shaping, if wished.

Mrs. J. B. Grigg, San Diego, 351 So. 38th St., Cal.

FRIED BREAD.—Take one bowl of hard dry bread and cover with hot water and steam until very soft. Then using meat drippings or half drippings and half butter, salt and pepper to taste and fry. Take two large green sweet peppers, chop fine and add to bread before frying. When done, serve with tomato sauce.

Mrs. Ethel Tillotson.

EGGLESS RYE MUFFINS.—Two cups of rye flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, four teaspoons sugar, one cup of milk and one tablespoon melted fat. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk and fat. Mix quickly, do not beat. Bake in greased muffin pans twenty minutes. This makes twelve muffins. Dora, North Dakota.

PINEAPPLE PIE.—Mix in a saucepan one cup of cold water, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of cornstarch or flour and one-quarter cup of butter. Set on stove and cook, stirring constantly to prevent scorching. Remove from fire when thick and add one cup of grated pineapple and the yolks of four well-beaten eggs. Pour in baked pie shells and cover with meringue made from whites of eggs and two rounding tablespoons of sugar. Set in oven a few minutes to brown meringue. This makes two pies.

Mrs. NELL T. NASH, Springfield, Ky.

VINEGAR PIE.—Beat two eggs and one cup of sugar together, add two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one cup of cream (or milk), and one-half cup of vinegar. Pour into plate lined with pie-crust and bake.—Mrs. L. P. VANCE, Bristol, Tenn.

SPANISH RICE.—Put three tablespoons melted bacon grease in an iron frying pan and heat. Wash one heaping cup of rice and drain well, put into the frying pan with one level tablespoon of salt and fry to a golden brown, stir often to keep from burning. When brown add two large onions sliced thin and fry five minutes. Then add one large cup of tomatoes and cook until the rice is thoroughly done and rather dry. If more moisture is needed add a little water. The Spanish season this with cayenne pepper but I use black pepper to suit taste.

Mrs. JUANITA DIXON, Leonard, Mich.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup sugar and two tablespoons shortening creamed together. Add two unbeaten eggs, one cup molasses. Put three cups flour into sifter, also one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, little salt, one teaspoon cream of tartar, two teaspoons soda. Remember more soda than cream of tartar. Mix all together well and at the very last add one cup of sweet milk. This makes two medium-sized loaves. Bake slowly about thirty minutes.

Mrs. LEON H. FRANK, Plainfield, Conn.

FANCY COOKIES.—Cream one-third cup of butter and gradually add one cup of sugar. Beat in two tablespoons of heavy cream, two beaten eggs and one-half teaspoon of lemon extract. Stir in two cups of flour sifted with two teaspoons of baking powder and



FANCY COOKIES.

enough more flour to roll. If the dough is mixed and allowed to stand where it is cool several hours before handling, less flour can be used. Decorate the tops with plump raisins, nuts and citron, before baking.

WALNUT AND COCONUT CAKE.—One cup butter or butter substitute, three-quarters cup sugar, yolks of three eggs, two tablespoons of condensed milk, one-half cup water, one and three-quarters cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, whites of two eggs, one teaspoon vanilla and three-quarters cup of walnut meats. Cream butter and sugar, add yolks, well beaten, milk and water, and flour sifted with baking powder. Fold in stiffly beaten whites of eggs, add vanilla and walnut meats. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Frost with coconut frosting.

Mrs. CLEATUS HELLON, St. Matthews, Ky.

COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar, one cup each of lard and sweet milk, two eggs, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon soda and vanilla to flavor. Mix as for cake, add enough flour to roll. Bake light brown. Nuts or raisins are sometimes added.

Mrs. LOUISE M. SPENCER, Valley Falls, Kans.

HOMEMADE PREPARED MUSTARD.—One egg, well beaten, one-half cup sugar, one cup vinegar, and six tablespoons ground mustard. Cook well, ten to fifteen minutes, stirring frequently. Put in jar.

Mrs. LOUIS R. LAGAR, Elliott City, Md.

JELL-O Ice Cream Powder



What It Is

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder is a powder that makes ice cream by merely stirring it into milk and freezing it. There is nothing else to be added to make the most delicious ice cream, for the sugar and the flavoring are in the powder. It is made in Strawberry, Vanilla, Lemon and Chocolate flavors. It can also be had unflavored if desired.

How to Use It

Stir the contents of one package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder (any flavor) into a quart of milk, or milk and cream, and freeze in the usual way. (See directions on back of package.) Do not cook or heat the milk. Do not add eggs, sugar, flavoring or anything else, as everything is contained in the package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder. This will make nearly two quarts of delicious ice cream, and the cost will be only a few cents a quart.

Condensed or evaporated milk, thinned with water, can be used instead of fresh milk, if necessary, and the ice cream made from it will be entirely satisfactory. Use evaporated milk weakened with cold water to the richness of cow's milk; or, if you prefer it very sweet, use condensed milk weakened with cold water to the richness of cow's milk.

PLAIN ICE CREAM

Dissolve the contents of a package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder (any flavor) in a quart of milk, or three-fourths milk and one-fourth cream mixed. Put Jell-O Ice Cream Powder in a dish and pour on it one cup of the fluid, and stir it to a thick smooth paste to avoid lumps; add rest of the fluid and stir till thoroughly dissolved. Freeze in the usual way.

DELICIOUS CREAM PUDDING

Mix a package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder (any flavor) with five level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, and a pinch of salt. Dissolve in a little cold milk, taken from a quart, adding the milk, a little at a time, until you have a smooth paste. Put the rest of the quart of milk in a double boiler, heat to scalding point, stir the powder mixture into it, and cook about fifteen minutes.

PEACH ICE CREAM

Dissolve one package of Vanilla Jell-O Ice Cream Powder and two cups of sugar in one quart of milk and cream mixed, and freeze very thick but not hard. Pare and mash a quart of peaches. Stir them quickly into the frozen cream. Turn the crank rapidly five minutes, then remove the dasher and set away two hours to ripen.

ORANGE SHERBET

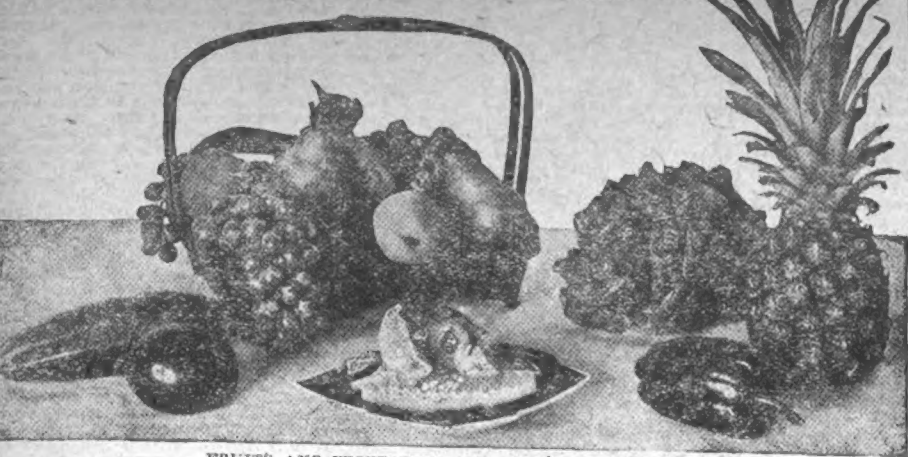
Three-quarters of a cup of orange juice and juice of one lemon, two cups of sugar, five cups of water. Grate the rind of two oranges and rub into the sugar. Add the water and boil three minutes. Strain through a cheese cloth. Dissolve in the sugar and water one package of Lemon or Unflavored Jell-O Ice Cream Powder. Add the juice of orange and lemon, and when perfectly cold, freeze. Makes three quarts.

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder is made in four flavors—Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon and Chocolate. It is also made Unflavored, so the user may add any flavor desired. Sold by grocers and general storekeepers.



THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY, Le Roy, New York

SUMMER COOKING SIMPLIFIED



FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—NATURE'S REMEDIES.

By Violet Marsh

THE summer fruits and vegetables offer the housewife a substitute for many a dish that requires long hours of cooking. There is such a long list to choose from, that through variations and combinations the family will not miss the heavier desserts which seem necessary in the cold months of the year. And then must not overlook the fact that a veritable mine of health lies in cleaning the system of impurities while the foods are at hand which give the body free choice in becoming its own regulator. Beside the dishes that nature gives to us fully prepared there are certain foods the house-keeper can have on hand that will materially assist her in the preparation of meals on hot summer days. Among these we should put a well-baked ham at the head of the list, for it is appetizing and wholesome, everyone likes it, and the last scrap is usable.

In order to prepare this dish to the "King's taste" one must begin by selecting a ham that is short and compact, having a small shank, and weighing not over fifteen pounds; twelve is about the best. Compact means heavy for its size and

from a young, well-fed animal that has made a rapid growth. The skin will be thin and unimpaired and the bones small. Such a ham will give a liberal layer of fat which must never be trimmed off, for it bastes the ham as it cooks and develops a flavor never obtained in a lean ham. BAKED HAM.—The cooking process must be slow and boiling or excessive heat will spoil the best ham ever grown. Scrub the ham in a pan of cold water to which one teaspoon of cooking soda and each quart of water has been added. Now scrub in clear water. Trim off the hard skin near the end of bone. Soak several hours in cold water. Place in a large kettle, barely covered with cold water, and slowly bring to the boiling point. Set back on the stove where it will slowly simmer two hours after it begins to simmer. Remove from water and place in a cooker, cover and bake with steam. This time applies to a ham weighing four to five pounds. Remove outside skin, rub liberally with brown sugar, then with finely rolled cracker crumbs, stick with cloves one inch apart, and very slowly bake uncovered for one hour.

BOILED HAM.—Prepare the same, simmer about four hours, partly cool in the water, treat and bake as above as described above for baked ham. HAM SANDWICHES.—Cut boiled or baked ham into thin, quickly and lightly fry buttered slices of bread. A lettuce leaf is a desirable addition. HAM SCRAPS.—Chopped, they make a delicious addition to scrambled eggs, or mixed with left-over mashed potato, then made into cakes and fried brown in a little ham fat, another appetizing breakfast dish is prepared. Moistened with a rich white sauce and brought to the cooking point, you have a delicious combination to serve on toast or to eat with baked potatoes.

SUMMER CAKE.—Cream one-fourth cup of butter, gradually add one-half cup of sugar and then add one well-beaten egg. Measure one and one-half cup of sifted flour and mix again with two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder. Add this alternately with one-half cup of milk to the butter mixture. Beat hard. Bake in layers in a moderate oven.

Frosting.—Beat the whites of two eggs, sweeten and beat in mashed berries. Spread between layers and over the top.

Sour Milk and Cream
New uses for sour milk and cream are always acceptable when the season of humidity frequently "turns" the fresh supply in such an amazingly short time.

Many cooks will tell you they prefer sour to sweet milk for many purposes, and that the cause of most failures are due to the use of too much soda. Only enough should be used to neutralize the acidity of the milk. The use of soda as a leavening is unreliable. Freshly soured milk calls for less soda than milk which has been in the clabber stage two or more days. This applies also to buttermilk.

In substituting sour for sweet milk, the same recipes may be followed by allowing one-quarter to one-half teaspoon of soda to each cup of sour milk or buttermilk (the exact amount depending on the age of milk), and one-half teaspoon of baking powder to each cup of flour. Always sift the baking powder and soda with the flour, several times for thorough mixing and the prevention of brown spots in the food. Never make the mistake of adding the soda to the milk or dissolving it in water, for as soon as the soda is wet, the gas begins to act, and escape, thus causing the food to be of a soggy consistency.

Sour cream makes biscuits, corn bread, muffins, gingerbread and cake very tender and light and add a certain flavor not otherwise obtained. On the farm where cream is plenty, one should learn to use it in place of butter. Some housewives say it is cheaper than butter, even where the market price is paid. In salad dressings and sauces, sour cream is unexcelled for flavor.

Sour Milk Biscuit.—Measure two and one-half cups of sifted flour, add three-eighths teaspoon

of soda, one-half teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of baking powder and sift twice again. Work three level tablespoons of butter into the flour, or add four tablespoons of thick sour cream to a scant three-fourths cup of sour milk. If the butter is used, use a full three-fourths cup of milk. Combine the milk with the flour, turn onto a lightly floured board and shape the dough without kneading, and lightly roll one-half inch thick. Cut into rounds and bake twelve minutes in a hot oven. This dough can be dropped into gem tins without handling. If the gem pan is iron, it should be first heated.

SPIDER CORNCAKE.—One cup of corn meal, one-fourth cup of flour, one-half teaspoon of soda, one tablespoon of sugar, one level teaspoon of baking powder and one teaspoon of salt, twice sifted together. Heat the spider, tip to one side and put in two tablespoons of butter. Beat two eggs, add them to the meal with two cups of well-soured milk and beat well. Add the melted butter, grease the spider with what remains and pour in the mixture. Bake in a fairly hot oven.

SOUR MILK GRIDDLE CAKES.—Measure two and one-half cups of sifted flour and sift twice again with two teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt and two-thirds teaspoon of soda. Beat one egg very light, and add with two cups of sour milk to the prepared flour. Beat hard and cook on a hot griddle lightly greased. Cook one side thoroughly before turning.

CREAM CAKE.—Put into the mixing bowl one cup of fine brown sugar, two-thirds cup of thin, well-soured cream and two unbeaten eggs. Beat

with a rotary egg beater until the mixture is very creamy and light. Sift one and two-thirds cup of sifted flour with two scant teaspoons of baking powder, one-third teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon each of mace and ginger, and one-half teaspoon of cinnamon. Sift several times and add to the above mixture, beating well. Bake in a shallow cake tin thirty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

SOUR CREAM FROSTING.—Stir one-half cup of sour cream and one cup of sugar over a very slow heat until dissolved, then slowly bring to the boiling point and cook to the soft-ball stage without stirring. After the boiling starts, take a wet cloth and rapidly push down the sugar adhering to the sides. During the last few minutes of cooking half a cup of broken walnut meats may be added. Flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla and beat until it will spread. Brown sugar may be used.

SOUR CREAM SALAD DRESSING.—Mix together two teaspoons of flour, two teaspoons of sugar, one scant teaspoon of mustard, one teaspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne. Slowly add one-third cup of vinegar and the beaten yolk of one egg. Put a rounding teaspoon of butter into a small agate dish and set it into a stewpan of boiling water.

Add the above mixture and continually stir until it thickens. When cold, add two-thirds cup of heavy sour cream and beat the mixture with an egg beater until stiff. Sour cream gives an excellent flavor to bean or pea soup, added just before serving. Boiled cabbage or cauliflower or boiled beets are made better and a fine flavor added by pouring over hot

sour cream to which a little salt and paprika has been added.

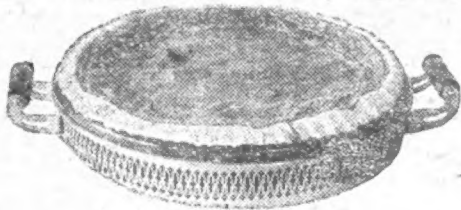
Canning of Fruit and Vegetables by the Cold Pack Method
The selection of food for canning purposes is of first importance. It must be of good quality and not over-ripe, for any spots that have reached the point of decay may survive the cooking and cause fermentation to occur in a few days after canning.

The next step of equal importance, is to see that the jars are washed clean and then thoroughly sterilized in boiling water. Jars that are emptied and put away with only a "slick and a promise" of future washing when used again cause many canning failures, for any moisture or stickiness will grow mould spores which will require extra sterilization. The only safe method for handling jars is to wash as soon as emptied, then fill with boiling water, let them stand a few minutes, drain and wipe dry with a clean cloth; or, they may be drained laid on their side and dried in the hot closet. Put top on and partially seal. Never put a used rubber back into the jar.

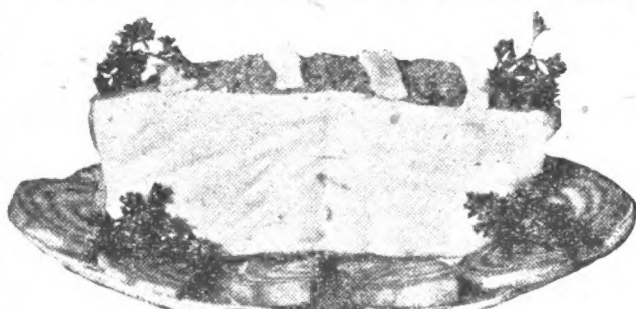
Prepare fruit and vegetables as if they were to be cooked for the table; then, when the can is opened the contents are ready for use. All material for canning must be free from dirt. Vegetables especially should be well washed and rinsed as they are exposed to more foreign substances than are the berries and fruits.

The object of blanching is to remove any foreign matter that has escaped the washing, or any strong flavors that are undesirable when the vegetable is not cooked in water. Berries and soft fruits are not blanched. To blanch with the best results, have a kettle of boiling water with a good fire under it. Tie into a square of cheese-cloth the right amount to fill one jar. Plunge into the boiling water and begin to count from the time the water begins to boil again. If more of the product is put in, it so lowers the temperature that the product wilts and

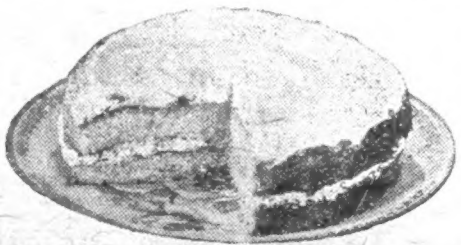
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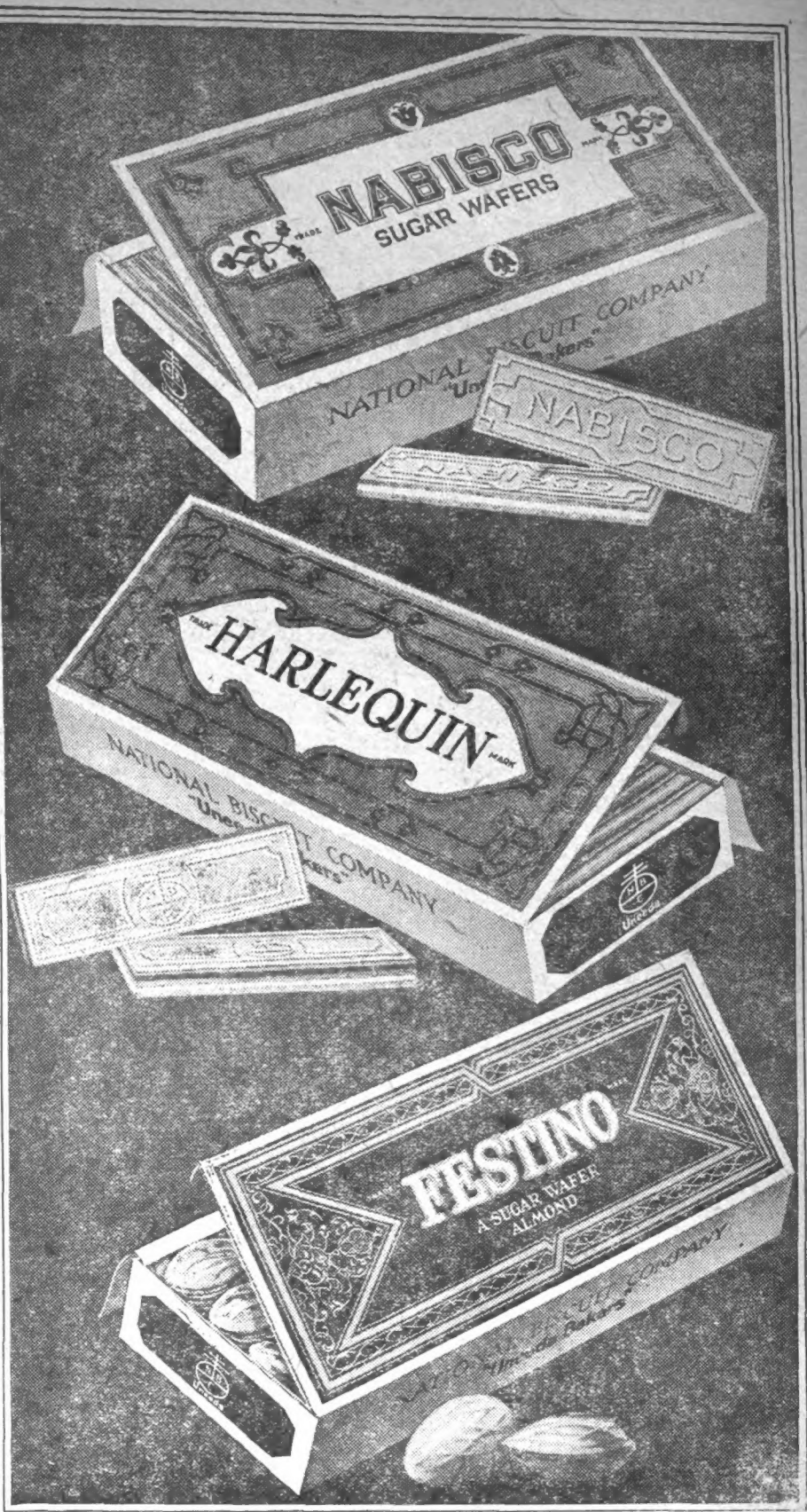
CUSTARD PIE



BAKED HALIBUT.



SUMMER CAKE.



Know them by their goodness

EACH person's taste may vary. Yet we all have one thing in common. We all like good things best.

This is one of the reasons why a constant supply of "Uneeda Bakers" products should be kept ready to serve.

Try NABISCO with its zephyr-like wafers enclosing delicious creamy fillings, and HARLEQUIN with its triple layers of golden wafers enclosing a creamy filling of rare delicacy. Then, too, there is FESTINO, the sugar wafer which looks and tastes like an almond.

At your grocer's you will find a wide variety of sugar wafers all made by the bakers of Uneeda Biscuit, the most famous soda cracker ever known.



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UNCLE CHARLIE

COMFORT'S League of Cousins

LEAGUE RULES: To be a comfort to one's parents. To protect the weak and aged. To be kind to dumb animals. To love our country and protect its flag.

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE LISHA

IMPORT for one year and admittance to the League of Cousins for only 55 cents. Join at once. Everybody welcome. ADDRESS all letters to COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. See Instructions at the close of this Department.

NOT quite nine years have passed since the beginning in Europe of the Great War in which so many millions of lives were lost and conditions left in the exhausted nations which have affected millions more to death and suffering. Lately, in reading again Abraham Lincoln's 266 word Gettysburg address, I thought how no comparable speech since the close of Europe's catastrophe. What an appealing voice of leadership has said "we here resolve that these dead shall not have died vain." Not to "a new birth of freedom" have broken peoples of Europe been marshalled by in power, but to a beckoning of new years of peace.

Speaking to his hearers at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln looked back "four score and seven years" to the time when our nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, as country of Lincoln approaches its 147th birthday, it is well to recall, as he did, the "proposition" which these States were really dedicated by the men who fathered them. It is well to look back to our birth certificate—the Declaration of Independence—in this day when so many pens and voices of Europe, and many such at home, are endeavoring to lessen the strength of our birthright and us toward ways our forefathers well knew it necessary for us to avoid.

The very restraint and patience of the phrases adopted by the Congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, attest the strength of spirit behind the measured words: "Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have related the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, they too have been to the voice of justice and consanguinity." Only quote these words as a manner of text wing how always, then as now (even after such bloody cleansing as the Great War), the ways of European government have been ways lacking in ice, true-sightedness and national brotherhood. shington knew this, and spoke plainly concerning it in his classic Farewell Address. Lincoln was this, and saw it proven by the attitude of Europe toward us during the Civil War. Woodrow Wilson knows it today, even if for a time he might otherwise when he left for France, taking with him the hope of our own country's ideals of peace, justice and open-dooring. Facing united Europe's ancient diplomacy, based on fear, division of boundaries and greedy rivalries made bitter by old years and new war, Wilson saw instantly wrested from his plans the principles which originally he had highly stood. Not to surrender any of these, but to have turned from the council table, would have been the way. I believe he would have then had almost united country behind him. Compromise was fatal, because it was fatally wrong.

Through the centuries the Leopard of European omacy has not changed its spot—and they are only ones. A wise observer, standing above the de, has said: "Because each nation has its own cry of thieves, lies and broken faith, therefore we can only flourish international suspicion and busy. The nation's baggage of righteous indignation has so often changed its tune according the variation of time and to the grouping of the unces of diplomacy, that it can be enjoyed with ument as the variety performance of the political-music hall."

In his Farewell Address, Washington wrote: Europe has a set of primary interests which to have none, or a very remote relation. . . . Why our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, interweaving our destiny with that of any part Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, or caprice? These words are as absolute, from today as when Washington gravely set n down in 1796. More than all else they be- his careful parenthood and justify his claim he fatherhood of our country. For indeed our imary interests are not those of the European ons. Our great democracy is not seeking colo- expansion or the exploitation of subject peoples far lands. Our tax collectors are not armed planes above grain fields of Asia and Africa. are not maintaining and need not maintain istic military establishments. We have no e, overcrowding masses of population hedged narrow bounds which mark old enmities. We not an island empire with far flung lines to pro- We maintain no expensive trappings of an- state and we have no caste but that of achieve- ment. We have asked no alliances because we e feared no enemies. We need no bulwarking last any we have harmed, for we have helped, injured, during our country's history. I believe earnestly that the great masses of the ple of the United States thoroughly understand own complete variation from Europe as she is and has been nationally organized, and that e are against any entrance of our country into League of Nations, World Court or any other n of political partnership or joint action with erments whose aims, ambitions and arts of omatic self-interest now rest, as they have al- is rested, on bases so different from our own. believe just as earnestly that the time will come n we will have a great International Tribunal, that time is not yet. Nine years of death, tur- d and misery, and thirty million dead, should e made a great cleansing and a change of rt in Europe, but there were few casualties little suffering in foreign offices. When our n-handed and clean-historied country takes place on the bench of any World Tribunal, I t to see her companioned by whiter robes and shifty eyes and aims. For the present, I be- e, we can best celebrate our national anniversary a further declaration on independence from e until what our fathers in 1776 called "na- justice and magnanimity" has come more to ver on the other side of the ocean. For Time eches, and with harsh rods to slow learners. Now for the letters:

and the tears shed by the young girl who is left out of many joyous gatherings and pleasures because she is not pretty and popular, and can anyone but the wife who realizes the fading of her beauty understand the misery of facing those long years to come, unlovely and unloved? A woman's greatest advantage is her intelligence and beauty; for so much depends upon these that once they are obtained it helps her to be successful in her other duties of life.

If you should recollect rightly, even the heroines of our popular novels are all more or less pretty, and you love each one of them, now don't you? Suppose that the author was to introduce you to his heroine as "a girl of disputable size and form, considerable balking, with a rough skin, a red shiny complexion, dark circles beneath her eyes and blackheads plainly visible upon her nose and forehead." Would you read even this far? I doubt it. You'd cast the book aside and soon forget about it. Although the girl might have a virgin soul, a kind disposition and good will power, you wouldn't care just what happened to her in the end—now would you? A few would, perhaps; but I believe that even those few, were they choosing for themselves, would want a girl who besides the last assets listed would have some attraction to the eye.

Gee whiz! I never intended raving half that long. I wanted to tell you something of myself and my home country. Well, folks, I live in a very pretty town of about fifteen thousand inhabitants and one very happy cousin. The town is built on the side of a very picturesque lone mountain called Pigeon. The West of it is Prospect Point around which flows the winding Purgatory River. At the north is Simpson's Rest—so named because Mr. Simpson and his daughter, who lived in caves at the top, held the attacking Indians at bay there once until more forces could be gathered to save the then struggling settlement. Over their graves where they were buried on the top of the height, a large electric sign has been placed. It bears the name of Trinidad and can be seen for several miles at night. We are in the center of a prosperous coal mining district and also have some good oil possibilities. There are cattle and sheep raised near here, but fowling numbers.

Do you remember, Uncle, that I mentioned in my other letter that some day I hoped to be a successful author and playwright? I'll just bet you chuckled up your sleeve at the thought; but listen to this: I have sold one photo-play and have two stories out for criticism since you heard from me. Now what do you think of your worthless niece? Do you blame me when I said that I was a very happy cousin? Dear cousins, I love horses, dogs, nature, and to have my own way—but then who doesn't? I like to write, ride, hike and hunt—also dance. I am five feet, five; weigh 130 pounds, have dark brown hair, blue-black eyes and a light complexion—both before and after I use powder. Like me, huh? I hope so. What girl cousin would I like to hike through to California with me? I want a real girl who knows what companionship means and one who won't back out when something goes wrong.

Say, I'd most forgotten myself. Why, you might have taken me for a married woman, an old maid, or a rival of our proud, young great-grandmother! But I'm none of these. I'm just seventeen and harmless, in spite of the fact that my hair was bobbed for over a year and that I once wore flapper clothes. Please write, all who care to. I'd love to hear from everyone, and will swear by old Tut-tat-tat, oh, you know who I mean, the fellow that a sporting Englishman ordered out of his peaceful sleep in Egypt, that I'll answer. I'd love to hear pictures, too, if you can. So long—till we meet again.

BETTY MARIE TYRELL

Gosh, Betty, who's condemning any beautiful attractive girl or woman just because she is and wants to remain thus beautiful and attractive? Not I, Betty, I swear it! The more beautiful a niece I have the happier and prouder I am. And so, by the way, thanks for those nice little photographs you sent. But the real question is whether cosmetics are "harmless and helpful" as your letter cheerfully contends—helpful in manufacturing beauty, and harmless in retaining it. I have to register a negative to this question and to some of your other Trinidad statements. If a wife wants to avoid the "misery" of being "unlovely and unloved," she must take decidedly other means to sidetrack the misery than by running off to the corner drug store. No prescriptions or bottled beautifiers solve such a difficulty, Betty. It requires inside treatment of head and heart. This is your Uncle's observatory opinion, and he considers himself, in his weaker moments, a wise guy.

You tell us, Betty, about the manner in which authors always prefer to introduce the persistently pretty heroines we love, but I don't remember any being introduced somewhat as follows: "Her piquant red mouth, open like a Christmas poinsettia, bespoke a liberal use of Greasom's lipstick. Her finely pencilled eyebrows, artfully arched each morn before her mirror, curved in darkly sweet interrogations above her brilliant eyes. Like a Maryland tomato can label against a marble slab of a kitchen cabinet, her pink cheeks, delicately colored by Foleem's rouge, glowed warmly through a smoothly applied coating of Dr. Slick's facial enamel and a dainty pale dusting of Puffem's Peerless Powder. 'How beautiful she is!' he murmured. 'How beautiful in all her simple, natural girlish charm.'"

No, Betty, you young author and playwright, the great heroines of fiction—Tess and Lorna and Lucy, as instances—are not described in this manner and their creators do not tell us of their having run up any bills at the drug counters of department stores. Try a little of Hardy and Meredith. Bet. Hardy's novel "The Woodlanders" is one of the greatest ever penned. I hope you get a happy start on your Pacific coast hike, Betty Marie. Wouldn't it be simply awful if you should meet Cousin Gus somewhere near the Great Divide—just as you had taken your vanity case from the hip pocket of your knickerbockers and were about to powder your blistered little sun-tilted nose!

GOLDEN POND, KENTUCKY.

DEAR UNCLE LISHA AND COUSINS: Will you admit a little boy to your big happy circle? I live on a little farm of 130 acres. I can plan and help father on the farm, but not when I go to school. I am in the fifth grade.

We grow corn, tobacco, oats and hay here. I have no brothers, but have two sisters younger than myself. My birthday is July 28th. How many of the cousins have the same birthday?

Now, Uncle, I hope this will miss the waste-paper basket, for I have a dear aunt in Maryland who I know would be delighted to see a letter in COMFORT from her nephew back home. I will close now and will try again sometime. Your loving nephew, MILBURN V. JOINER.

I'm glad you draw a strict line between your farmwork and your schoolwork. Study hard in your little schoolhouse and work hard on your dad's little farm. Both these things and all well-done duties will go to make, perhaps, a small model of another lad who was born a farm boy in Kentucky 114 years ago. Milburn V., it is not so far from Golden Pond to the White House as it was from Hardin county when your dark-eyed prototype made the trip many years back. How tall are you?—for Abraham Lincoln had long legs, and so could travel all the faster.

HAW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.

DEAR UNCLE LISHA AND COUSINS: Hello, Uncle dear! If you will let me in for a short stay I'll bring to you the breezes of Haw River, but a bright and cheering smile. I am terribly lonely some this morning, and it is raining inches, so won't to answer all letters, but I'll answer as many as possible. Also I'll exchange photos, if this green paper, as it arrives. In my home there is nobody but me and a maiden aunt, so you can see how blue I get sometimes. I like to read all books, and I read all our town and city newspapers.

Dear me! I forgot to say that I am five feet, four inches in height, and have dark brown hair and eyes and medium complexion. I'm known as "Marie of Troldin Wood."

Your niece and cousin, AGNES M. STILES. P. S. Billy, you come to Haw River this summer and we will have some fun swimming and boating. Also I will give you rides in my Essex coupe, and I will promise you all the ice cream and hot dogs you can eat. So come. By-by Bill!

Agnes, your letter gave me a chill of horror. It is surely awful to think of you imprisoned down by the lonely, swirling Haw River, with its dark whirlpools and winds of sighing gloom—and, above all things, a maiden aunt for jailor. Of course I hasten to print your lonely and pitiful appeal. May succor come to you at once.

Yet, as I read further, I see that you must get out once in a while—for your letter mentions an Essex coupe. But I suppose you are granted a few hours of freedom one day a week—but none, of course, on moonlight nights. No, Agnes; Billy thanks you for all your invites, but he says such a damp form of exercise as swimming would affect his lame leg, and a ride with you in the Essex coupe might affect his lame heart. He says to tell you, however, that he is willing to butt in and remonstrate severely with your maiden aunt if she continues her cruel treatment. Something must be done, Agnes, to help you in your sad fate, down in Troldin Wood by the banks of the Haw.

RACELAND, LOUISIANA.

DEAR UNCLE LISHA AND COUSINS: Will you let me in? My hand is tired with writing, as this is the fourth letter I have sent to the League of Cousins. Not one have I seen yet. I've never seen a single letter from Louisiana in the COMFORT, although I know there must be a lot of cousins down here.

I'm five feet, nine inches tall; and have a fair complexion, dark brown hair and brown eyes. Who can guess my age? I live on a farm here in South Louisiana and it is beautiful now. Raceland is only forty miles from New Orleans, known as the "Paris of America." There is a good gravel road that leads there, and the farmers bring their vegetables in trucks to the market. We raise such crops as corn, cane, potatoes and onions—these last being the main crop. Lots of vegetables, too—such as carrots, beans, and so many other things that it would take ten pages to tell you about them. Shadots, a kind of onion that grows in bunches, are selling \$12 a barrel now. These are all shipped north. So much for that.

We have a big theater here, with a capacity of 500. Also a big dancing hall. We have many stores, a fair bank, and gravelled roads which run parallel to the Bayou Lafourche. The old Spanish Trail runs through here.

There are many flappers here just as in any other place. Bobbed hair, lipsticks and rouge are very popular—especially with the girls from 12 years to 18. With good wishes and happiness to the cousins and you, Uncle, I must close.

From a Sunny Dixieland cousin, OCTAVE VERRET, JR.

Octave, I know well that you have written four letters, but really I should have waited until you had written four more—for it takes eight notes to make an Octave, doesn't it? How Bill will groan when he reads this! He so hates what he calls my "frivolous tendencies."

I want to see New Orleans more, perhaps, than I do any other of our country's cities, Octave. I'd like to see St. Charles street, the old French Quarter, and browse and stroll about a little in the vicinity where Lafcadio Hearn once earned a meager newspaper livelihood with his remarkable pen and one good eye that saw so much. New Orleans is famous for its restaurants. I have heard, and this ascendancy would not make me like the American Paris any less. But I'm more than forty miles from St. Charles street, and there is no stretch of gravelled road to take me from where my subway ticket would leave off working.

I'm not surprised to hear, Octave, that Raceland is a land true to the race in having its quota of 1923 brand flappers. But I hope that these gay young

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10.)

Summer Cooking Simplified

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.)

loses flavor. After removing the product from the boiling water, hold by the cheese-cloth and dip four times in and out of cold water, then turn the product out into a colander to drain. Never allow the product to stand in the water. See table of blanching and cooking below.

Pack the jars as closely as possible without breaking or mashing the product. To each quart jar of vegetables add one teaspoon of salt, and filling water to within half an inch of the top. Syrups are added according to sweetness of fruits. A light syrup is made by adding one cup of water to each cup and a half of sugar and boiling five minutes. Boil longer for a heavier syrup.

A boiler can be used for sterilizing or cooking the product if a rack is made to fit the bottom and give a level foundation. The water should reach to the shoulders of the jars, and the count for time of cooking to begin when the water is actually boiling. Jars put into the water only partially sealed. The lower lever of the wire seal is left up, and screws are turned about two-thirds down. After cooking is finished, remove jars from hot water at once and complete seal. Set out of drafts to cool, and let them remain over night. Leaks indicate rough surfaces, thin rubbers, or mis-fitted tops. In case any seal is found to be imperfect after remedying the defect, the product must be again sterilized.

Table for Blanching and Cooking

Product	Glass Jar	Blanch	Hot water bath
Asparagus, Pint.	4 minutes.	3 hours.	
String Beans, Quart.	3 to 5 min.	3 hours.	
Lima Beans, Pint.	3 to 10 min.	3 hours.	
Beets, pt. or qt.	5 to 10 min.	3 hours.	
Berries, pt. or qt.	15 to 20 min.	2 hours.	
Carrots, pt. or qt.	3 to 5 min.	2 hours.	
Cherries, pt. or qt.	15 to 20 min.	2 hours.	
Gooseberries, pt. or qt.	10 minutes.	3 hours.	
Greens, pt. or qt.	4 minutes.	3 hours.	
Guavas, pt. or qt.	20 to 25 min.	25 minutes.	
Loganberries, pt. or qt.	15 to 20 min.	2 hours.	
Okra, pt. or qt.	6 to 8 min.	2 hours.	
(No salt)			
Peaches, pt. or qt.	scald 1 min., cook 6 min.	20 minutes.	
Pears, pt. or qt.	in syrup.	15 minutes.	
Peas, pt. or qt.	5 minutes.	3 hours.	
Pineapple, Quart.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	
Peppers, Pint.	8 minutes in oven.	30 minutes.	
Pimentoes, Pint.	8 minutes in oven.	30 minutes.	
Plums, pt. or qt.	15 min. in steam.	30 minutes.	
Pumpkin, pt. or qt.	15 min. in steam.	3 hours.	
Raspberries, pt. or qt.	4 minutes.	15 minutes.	
Spinach, pt. or qt.	4 minutes.	3 hours.	
Squash, pt. or qt.	15 in steam.	3 hours.	
Strawberries, pt. or qt.	15 minutes.	16 minutes.	
Tomatoes, pt. or qt.	scald one min.	30 minutes.	



GIVE THEM Baker's Cocoa TO DRINK

THE almost unceasing activity with which children work off their surplus energy makes good and nutritious food a continual necessity. Of all the food drinks Baker's Cocoa is the most perfect, supplying as it does much valuable material for the upbuilding of their growing bodies. Just as good for older people. It is delicious, too, of fine flavor and aroma.



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Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

How to Make Frozen Desserts

With the proper equipment it is a very simple process to make frozen desserts. Put the ice into a burlap bag and pound with a large wooden mallet until quite fine. Use coarse rock or Liverpool salt. If the mixture freezes too quickly it will be of a granular consistency, so it is of importance to measure salt and ice accurately, three even measures of ice to one measure of salt being the right proportion. Two other points of importance must be observed in order to produce a fine creamy consistency. First the can must never be more than three-fourths full, for in the process of freezing the mixture increases in bulk, and if crowded will be coarse-grained. The second is to let the mixture stand ten minutes after being packed, and then turn the crank with a slow and steady movement.

When the crank begins to turn hard it is an indication that freezing has taken place. It is well to continue turning the crank until the mixture is quite stiff. To pack, remove the dasher, scrape contents into a solid mass, cover and insert a cork stopper into the dash opening. Drain and pack with four parts ice and one of salt. Lay old rug over the freezer.

VANILLA ICE CREAM.—Scald one pint of milk and stir in a little less than one cup of sugar, cool. Whip one pint of cream and add milk and sugar with one and one-half tablespoon of vanilla. Freeze.

FRENCH ICE CREAM.—Mix one even tablespoon of flour one scant cup of sugar, and one-eighth teaspoon of salt, then add one egg slightly beaten and very gradually two cups of scalded milk. Cook in a double-boiler twenty minutes, stirring constantly until it thickens. When cold add one and one-half tablespoon of vanilla, one cup of heavy cream whipped, and two cups of thin cream. Strain through a wire strainer into the freezer. Freeze.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.—Pour the hot custard of French Ice Cream over two squares of melted unsweetened chocolate and proceed as in above recipe. One, one and one-half square of melted unsweetened chocolate may be added to the hot milk and sugar in recipe for Vanilla Ice Cream. Cool, add one tablespoon of vanilla and pint of cream whipped. Freeze.

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM.—Hull, wash and mash two boxes of ripe strawberries, mix with two cups of sugar and let stand two hours. Strain. Scald one and one-half cups of milk and thicken with one tablespoon of flour mixed with cold milk and then thinned with enough more to make one-half cup. Cook twelve minutes in a double-boiler and strain. Cool, add two pints of thin cream and one pint of heavy cream whipped. Freeze to a mush, add the strawberry juice and sugar and continue freezing.

General Recipes

BAKED HALIBUT.—Spread the bottom of pan under the fish with thin slices of salt pork. Lay on the fish which has been well wiped, cut side down. Mix four tablespoons of butter with four of dry flour and spread it over the top end, then cover generously with fine bread-crumbs. Across the top lay narrow strips of salt pork. Place in a moderately hot oven and bake about one hour, to three or four pounds of fish. Lay on hot platter and surround with slices of buttered beets.

CUSTARD PIE.—Line a deep pie plate with good pastry. Slightly beat three eggs, add four level tablespoons of sugar, one-eighth teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of grated nutmeg, stir and pour one pint of scalding hot milk over the mixture. Stir and pour into the crust. Bake in a moderately hot oven until when a knife is inserted into the custard it will come out clean. If cooked too long, the custard will whey and be honeycombed. Eat while fresh.

CODFISH, CARROT AND BEET BALLS.—One-half cup each of boiled and mashed carrot and beet, two cups of mashed potato, four tablespoons of heavy cream, one beaten egg, a little chopped green pepper or parsley and one eighth teaspoon of pepper, all beaten together. Pick three-fourths cup of salt codfish into fine shreds, soak three hours in cold water, put into fresh cold water and gradually bring to boiling point, but do not boil. Put into fresh boiling water and let stand at simmering point twenty minutes. Stir into above mixture, add salt if necessary, shape into flat cakes half an inch thick, dip in flour and fry in a little pork fat until brown.

MARLBORO PIE.—Four or five new tart apples sliced without peeling or coring and stewed until soft in as little water as possible. Press through a wire strainer and add three tablespoons of butter while hot. Separate three eggs, beat the yolks and add one cup of sugar, the rind and juice of a lemon and beat into the apple mixture. Lastly add the stiffly beaten whites. Line a deep pie plate with thin pastry, pour in the mixture and bake in a moderately hot oven until the crust is done. Cool, cover with whipped cream and serve fresh.

Comfort's League of Cousins

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.)

Maidens of Shallots are not every one of 'em violators of the Trick Amendment to the Cosmetic Constitution. It's really not necessary, you know, for an onion diet can give strength and color to complexions that no quality of rouge can equal. And you have plenty of onions—barrels of 'em. Octave, the next time I see any Louisiana shallots in Brooklyn I shall eat a lot of 'em—as a fragrant souvenir of you and Dixie.

LAUPAEOHOLE, HAWAII.

DEAR UNCLE LISHA AND COUSINS:

I have been taking COMFORT for some time now and enjoy every bit of it—especially the letters of the cousins. I have been so interested in them that I thought I would write one myself. It seems so queer not to see in COMFORT letters from Hawaii, nor from this pretty little village. I live in this village near the beach. My favorite pastime is swimming.

Now I'll tell something of myself: I am a brunette. I have dark brown (some say almost black) wavy hair and dark brown eyes. I am in shoes five feet, two inches tall, and I weigh 127 pounds. My age is between 17 and 23.

I love fun and love to play with children. You can't blame me, Uncle, as I have lots of nephews and nieces, and they are all dear little ones.

By the way, Uncle, in Jeff's letter in the February COMFORT he wants some pretty brunette to write to him. Well, Uncle, let me have his address and I'll surely write to Cousin Jeff. If any of the cousins care to write to me I'll be delighted to get their letters. I leave my address with Uncle Lisha.

Best wishes to you, Uncle Lisha, and to the cousins all.

Your niece, BRUNETTE.

Brunette, of course, your favorite pastime is swimming and, although you did not mention it, I'm sure your chief occupation is tickling a guitar or ukelele. It is my firm conviction, based on literature and illustration, that all Hawaiians spend their waking hours equally divided between playing in the waves and playing on melodious strings. Life must be very lovely in Hawaii, Brunette—much more lovely than in Brooklyn. Here we have to get our Hawaiian music canned, like our Hawaiian pineapple. If I can ever learn to play "Three o'clock in the Morning" on a ukelele, and can perfect my at present very imperfect crawl stroke, I am coming out to Hawaii and join the happy throng on the beach at Waikiki.

Brunette, I never think of Hawaiians as covering up their bare and sun-browned toes in shoes, but when they do, I was the more surprised to hear that shoes five feet long were needed. Well, perhaps so much swimming develops the feet as it does with ducks. I hope leather is not scarce and high-priced in beautiful Laupaoehoe. I suppose one could substitute pineapple hide—which always seemed to me to lack uses.

Now, Brunette, I want to say a word here to you and others about Jeff and his address. You are only one of some seven hundred dark-haired cousins that have written asking that I send them news of where Cousin Jeff hangs up his hat and his tanned wishbone. I would like to oblige, but I'm a fearfully busy Uncle with a growing family. I positively can't write seven hundred letters to fulfill the demands of all the "robust brunettes" who were intrigued by Jeff's charming epistle and more charming description. I have forwarded many letters which have been sent to Jeff in my care, and I will forward all others that may be sent—if they have stamps on 'em, but this is the best I can do. In each instance where a letter may appear in this department without an address, as is the case with your letter, Brunette, the Family must not ask me to send further particulars. Just let 'em send their messages on in my care, and I'll promise to see they go forward as promptly as received. I much prefer that cousins sign their real names and addresses to their letters, and I do not see any legitimate reason for not doing this in cases where the letter does not contain matter of a too personal nature. However, some folks are real bashful, as seems to be the matter with Jeff. But perhaps he'll find that "robust brunette" some day and she will overcome his tanned bashfulness.

SCHAFFER, NORTH DAKOTA.

DEAR UNCLE LISHA AND COUSINS:

Now I will write you a few lines from McKenzie county, North Dakota, because I have never seen any letters from this part of the State. The past winter was the longest I have ever seen since I came to Dakota, and I came here in October, 1908. It was the 20th, the day I was born.

We had a good year—the wheat went from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. What we need here is more farmers, because there is so much vacant land. Land can still be obtained here real cheap, and the best land in the country, too.

Well, now I must write about myself: I will soon be fifteen years old. I have two brothers and two sisters, and I am next to the oldest. My oldest brother is sixteen, and my other brother is six. My sisters are nothing to write about because they are no good. I have for my property, a young pony, a single buggy, a single harness, a saddle, and a bridle. I have also two cows and two little pigs. I have an electric engine that I run with batteries.

I go to Timber Prong school. It stands a little over a half mile from our place. The teacher's name is Mrs. Barrette. I do not like her very good because she is so cross. She says that I am so tricky, but I do not know of any tricks that I do and I only fool the teacher once in a while.

We have had COMFORT over six years and I think it is the best paper published.

We have a phonograph. My mother got it for her birthday present from my father on the 18th of November, 1915.

Well, I must close now, with best wishes. Do not let that old Goat get a hold of this letter because it is the first I've sent to get published and I want to see it in print.

Your new cousin, MARTIN BERG.

There is a firm touch about your letter, Martin, a persuasive, pervading tinge of strength and declarativeness which is rather astounding in so young a person who has only been dwelling in North Dakota since 1908. I'll bet one of my small store of iron men that you'll raise many acres of thirty bushel wheat some day and become a director in the Timber Prong National Bank of Schaffer, N. D. You show an exactitude regarding dates which would always make you know when a note was due!

Martin, you are not very polite in your briefly expressed judgment of your two sisters. Are they as bad as all that? You must be careful that they do not send me in their opinion of you and I be tempted to put it in print! What has happened? Did they bust your electric engine? Or borrow your saddle when you wanted to use it?

About that cross teacher, Mart, you say you only fool her "once in a while." Well, my experience has been that it makes a teacher cross to be fooled even that little bit. They are darn particular and don't want to be fooled at all. And I don't know that I blame 'em. But I rather agree with your self-judgment that you are not tricky. Your letter does not sound that way. Far from it. However, Mrs. Barrette is going to be crosser yet, Martin, if she reads your mention of Bill getting "a holt" of your letter. Well, you hard-hearted young wheat raiser, you see he did not get a hold of it—which I think is the better way of saying it, and the better thing to have happened, don't you?

EDMONDS HILL, KEENE, N. Y.

DEAR UNCLE LISHA AND COUSINS:

I'll describe myself first thing and get that over with. I'm just a common looking country girl and look like dozens of others. I've medium brown hair and eyes and common complexion (never gets powder or rouge) to match. I have a pug nose, freckles and a broad grin. Also I wear glasses. I am five feet, two and a half inches tall and am not much bigger than nothing—weighing about 88 pounds. No use telling you to guess my age, 'cause Uncle Lisha would guess that I'm nineteen, so I might as well confess.

Everybody says they love COMFORT, and I must say it, too. I love all the breezy boy letters and all the sweet girl letters.

I live on a hill three miles and a half from the village at present. Keene is surrounded by mountains and mostly made of hills. The neighbors are all so nice to us. My mother teaches school. My father is dead and so is my sister, so there are only mother and I. But mother is the best ever, I think, and tries to make up for father, sister and brothers. I have lots of dear relatives, too. One, an orphan cousin who has been with us a lot, I call sister, and I have a fifteen-year old boy friend whom I call brother.

A WORLD OF BOYS

By Mary Bradshaw Tyrrell

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WITHIN two miles of the heart of the city of Philadelphia, with a wilderness of brick walls and pavements all around it, is a beautiful breathing space. It is enclosed by a high wall, but through the iron entrance gates there is a glimpse of a noble gray stone Grecian temple with thirty-four massive fluted pillars supporting its wide portico on all sides of the building, the first building and original home of Girard College.

Schoolrooms, residence halls and other structures have sprung up about it, until now on the forty-acre campus is a small city in itself to house this unique institution. Unique it may well be called, for it is safe to say that no other school has such history, such plan and purpose in its foundation, and such forceful wish of the founder transmitted through nearly a century, so that, in very truth, "he, being dead, yet speaketh."

Stephen Girard was a citizen of Old Philadelphia, a multimillionaire when such were few in the land, yet he had been a poverty-stricken orphan boy. Born in France, he went to sea in early youth, was first a cabin boy, then master and part owner of a little sailing vessel. He came to Philadelphia at the beginning of the Revolution, a young man of twenty-five, with enough money saved to set up in business, and for more than fifty years he was a leading spirit in all the affairs of the city. Eccentric, miserly, he was called, but in 1814, when his adopted country was almost overwhelmed by its war debts, he advanced it five million dollars to meet the need of the hour.

He died at eighty-one, leaving his wealth to the city he loved, in generous bequests for the improvement of streets and buildings, and to the State of Pennsylvania for a system of canals, but most of it was to be used to establish a school for "poor, white, male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years when admitted to the institution, giving the preference, first, to those born within the bounds of the City of Philadelphia; secondly, to those born in Pennsylvania; thirdly, to those born in New York and lastly, to those born in New Orleans." (New Orleans having shown him kindness in his youthful days of poverty.)

The picture of the grim old miser fades out as the memory of his own youthful struggle inspires him with the wish to make life easier for other orphan lads.

As he prescribed with such minuteness the choice of students, so he planned for every detail of their

upbringing, physical, mental, and spiritual. The will he drew was ironclad, and even now none of his wishes may be set aside. There are supposed to be legal heirs yet living who could claim the estate, originally more than five million dollars, but now increased seven fold, if the City of Philadelphia, trustee of the estate, or the committee appointed to manage it should evade, by carelessness or intention, any of the terms laid down.

The tradition is that he ordered a wall, thirty feet high, to be built all around the college site, which covers some six or more city blocks. That was an evident absurdity, so the trustees fulfilled his wish by digging a trench twenty feet deep, and burying that much of the wall under ground. Ten feet makes the wall high enough to insure privacy, and the rare view of the perfectly kept lawns within are all the more delightful because they are not easily gained.

In 1848, seventeen years after his death, the first buildings were finished, and the school received its earliest students. It has grown with the passing years, other halls have been added, until now nearly sixteen hundred students are in attendance, and more than eight thousand have gone out from the school, trained to the finest manhood.

There is a monument on the campus to the Girard boys that fell in the Civil War, and a fine bronze tablet to those who offered themselves in the World War, but Girard's greatest gift is of those who gave long lives not only for, but to, their country. Could Stephen Girard have made a richer bequest to his commonwealth?

The school, though called Girard College, is hardly a college in the technical sense. The boys must be admitted before they are ten years old, and the course covers only the elementary and high school grades, but each boy learns something well enough to earn a living by it, and is fitted into a suitable occupation when he leaves the school. If he has shown any special aptitude for college training he is helped to find a way to secure it.

Stephen Girard specified that the students should have plain but wholesome food, and their bodies should be clean, so this school city is a model of sanitation and of all the things that make for health.

No child is rejected for an physical defect or mental backwardness unless it is such as to absolutely unfit him to profit by the school life. Whatever he lacks in these early years he can regain by careful training and wise and constant oversight.

The boys are in families, thirty or forty boys in each, the younger ones under house "mothers", the older under masters, whose one care it is to see to the home training of their charges. These house mothers and masters have no schoolroom duties.

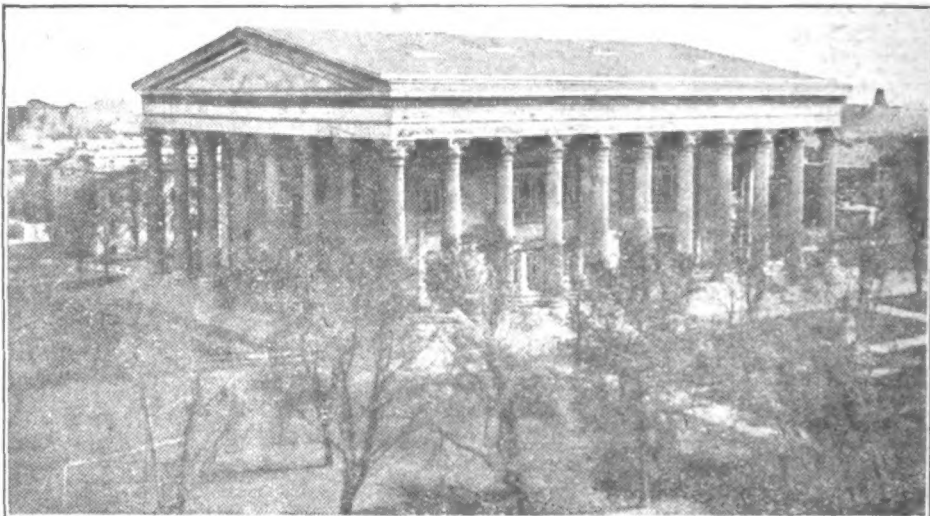
The boys study in the sitting-rooms of their several Homes, furnished in really homelike fashion; the dining halls have well appointed tables set with linen and silver and such as the best homes might offer, and the menus are planned to give real home diet, perfectly adapted to the growing boy.

Each boy in the dormitory has his own bed and washstand, and the head of each family gives their sleeping quarters real home oversight. Health care is unfailing, a physician and corps of nurses direct the infirmary and the slightest illness sends a boy to them for twenty-four hours rest in bed under close observation, longer if necessary, and many illnesses are thus cut short. Dentists are on the staff to keep the teeth in the best order, a throat specialist looks out for adenoids and tonsils.

Each and every boy has his place on some athletic team, but while his exercise is supervised carefully he has a chance to make play of it in real, hearty boy fashion. He moves through the daily routine, to schoolroom, to workshop, to study hall, to military drill, to playground, and yet life within the Girard wall never loses the fun and spontaneity of the unquenchable boy.

"Movies" of the right sort for boys, educational yet entertaining, are twice-a-week occurrences; good music, the college band, the orchestra, the glee clubs, the big organ, all awaken the boys' love for music; the pictures that line the halls are the ones that will appeal to the boy. Alexander's series on "The Evolution of The Book" from the Congressional Library paintings, Edwin A. Abbey's series of King Arthur and his Round Table Knights are given the boys in fine reproductions.

The original building is now the library. The shelves are full of books, good books, but chosen for the boys' tastes; magazines of the boys' sort are in the racks. One room in the library is filled with relics of Stephen Girard, his furniture, his silver, his china, his old chaise, lead the thought back to the master who, a hundred years ago, planned all this, and it is not strange nor weird to find that a massive sarcophagus under this very roof covers



GIRARD COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDING—THE FIRST OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

his ashes, while a wonderfully lifelike statue above it looks out on the Girard boys.

The clause from his will forbidding that "any ecclesiastic, missionary or minister, of any sort whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose or as a visitor within the premises," has been the occasion of some unfriendly comment. The rule is enforced rigidly, even unto this day, as all the provisions of that document must be.

But the will goes on to state that this is "to protect the tender minds of the orphans from the clashing doctrines and sectarian warfare" (so bitter a century ago that it might be well to guard against its blighting influence on any such educational undertaking.)

His expressed wish that the students should "have the principles of morality instilled so that on their entrance into active life they may choose the religious tenets their matured reason enables them to prefer," also is regarded. The teachers are selected for their power of moral leadership. The president of the college, Doctor Cheeseman A. Herriek, is an officer and Bible teacher in one of the down town churches, but his pastor, who loves him, makes it a matter for good-natured jest, that there is one family in his congregation he is not expected to visit.

Many of the boys are widows' sons, so two or three times a year they keep Mothers' Day, and invite their women kin to visit them. These are holidays, gala days, the campus is its gayest, with students and visitors overflowing from Halls to walks and lawns.

It is hard to tell which groups are more pathetic, the mothers who look with wistful eyes at their sons, little lads or manly youth, who have gone from their care and are growing away from them, all eager to show the charms of this school home; or those other boys who stand one side, with careless laugh of bluff bravado, to hide the heart hunger for the mothers they have not—now.

The pathos would press deeper if this were not a home, in very truth, for every lonely lad who enters it.

that have the fur left on and have not been too much man-handled by the lumber interests.

Little as you are, Marion, I note that you keep bigly cheerful—with your pug nose set above your grin and just between your two largest freckles. Having a good mother and liking everybody (including relatives!) helps in keeping you happy, I think. And all this makes me like you all the better, too. I'll see that Bill does not drop any photo paste on your pug nose as he inserts your 88 pounds in his Album—and if he does drop any carelessly I'll make him lick it off—and when he does you must be careful not to sneeze!

MALAGA, P. O. BOX 74, WASH.

DEAR UNCLE LISHA AND COUSINS:

I have just been reading the League of Cousins department and have decided to write to you for the first time. COMFORT is a great paper. I read it from cover to cover and find lots of good reading in it. It was just a few days ago that I got my League button and membership certificate. I was surprised when I opened the envelope and found what there was inside. There are a lot of members to our League of Cousins and I believe there would be even more if everybody knew what was in store for them.

Well, Uncle, I suppose when you looked at my letter and saw it was from Washington, you wondered what kind of a place this is. Malaga is a small town with a post office, depot, two stores, three apple warehouses and several houses. There are lots of fruit orchards around. Malaga is in the Wenatchee Valley, so I will describe this valley in which we live. I am poor with a pencil and worse with a pen, but I'll make an attempt to tell where it is and what it looks like. Also what we do for a living.

Wenatchee is the center port of Washington, on the Columbia river. The Great Northern railroad is the only road going through the valley. Wenatchee is

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Our Mutual Friend, the Subway

By Gorton Carruth

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WHEN Culver, his day's work done, put his desk to rights, doffed his coat and hat and started for the elevator, he had not the remotest suspicion that within ten minutes he, hitherto entirely heart-whole, would be in love.

Miss Winton covered her typewriter and to print in front of the mirror before starting. She had not the slightest idea that within minutes she would, unknown to herself, cap the heart for which she would eventually give in exchange.

Her arrows may not have the muzzle velocity of the latest projectiles but they are pretty swift the same, and they score one hundred per cent. every time.

Culver's thoughts were not at all out of the way. They consisted of stray odds and ends of emotion engendered by his day's work as manager of the New York office of the Kalamazoo Carburetor Company. These were rapidly dispelled as he entered the subway, for it was his entire customary thought that if he would only a little speed he could avoid the worst of the rush.

This idea in turn was modified a trifle by reminding himself that he must not forget to get an evening paper on the way to the station. In the background of his mind was the notion that he was hungry and the sooner he got home the better.

There was nothing in his mental condition to explain why the little girl who had allowed him to glance in his direction should now be in an ambush for him in all places—the subway during the evening rush hour or as above hinted, could anyone have found Miss Winton's thoughts any reason why Cupid did have chosen her for his confederate?

She was thinking that the boss had been really pleasant that day, that she was hungry, it was time she bought a spring hat, that one of her tiny rips in it, that she would buy a pair of Miss Cheever had on more paint than she, and that if she would hurry she could get a girl looked back at her from the mirror, that idea was wholly subordinate to her ideas, as it always was.

Whatever the explanation for it, Cupid was only on his job. Culver, unconscious of his little, bought his paper, suffered himself to be nudged into a car by one of the blue coated passenger-pickers, sighed, grabbed a strap, drew his eyes from his pocket and began to read. He was sampling the headlines, however, when his eyes were struck and crumpled in his hands by another passenger who was still under the impetus of his packing process. Culver, annoyed, raised his eyes and looked into the eyes of Miss Winton, that instant Cupid, probably perched on one of his fans for there was no other room for him, nudged his bow-pink!—and Culver, experienced advice thrill that subtly and delightfully perturbed his whole being.

He found himself gazing into the eyes of his ideal. That is, of his ideal from thence forward, could not be said that up to that moment he never had an ideal but it was indubitable that he had one now.

In the eyes of the other people in the car she was doubt less glorified but was still worth looking at.

"I beg your pardon," she said evenly.

"It's quite all right," returned Culver with remarkable composure, considering that he had just been nudged under the fifth rib. "It could hardly be so in this crush," he added hopefully.

"No," she cut the monosyllable so short that he barely escaped with his life from between her teeth. Thereupon she turned her shoulder to him and began to read her paper.

This behavior of hers was not due to any natural aversion of friendliness. It was simply her instinctive reaction to the advances of a stranger. Miss Winton was not a native New Yorker, she had had New England upbringing and her code of social etiquette did not recognize the method of getting acquainted which is the only one open to so many New York girls—that is, mutual self-introduction by other wayfarers in the hurry line throngs. She did not the power of discrimination that the New York girl acquires. Then, too, the fact that she was unusually pretty brought her so many undesirable advances that she feared them all.

"He's another," she thought to herself as she nudged him from her mind.

There was only one thing for Culver to do—refer to his own paper—and that he did, ostensibly, if there had been printed on the sheet before his eyes the news that he had fallen heir to a million dollars he would never have seen it. That was for a reason: first, because when he was looking at the paper he saw only a blur of words; and second, since most of the time he wasn't looking at it, stealthily over the top of it at the girl beside him.

Her complexion was her own, he noted, and a very good one. Her eyes were blue, her lashes long and thick, her hair brown and smooth, her nose round and firm. She was not chewing gum, she was reading the editorial page and not the city hints or advice to the lovelorn. She was not three inches shorter than he was. She wore simple business suit and a small becoming hat, she was a general air of neatness and calm well-being about her. In fact, the oftener he glanced at the top of his paper at her the more firmly she won his ideal.

While he was thus pleasantly engaged in contemplating his first impression, the train stopped at a seventy-second street station, the girl thrust her paper under her arm, turned her back on him and began to edge her way out with the rest of the crowd.

Culver, as before hinted, labored under the handicap of inexperience in affairs of the heart and he is extremely diffident. Moreover, he had also inherited a set of quite correct social principles. When it was borne in upon him that they were going to ride together in that train forever he simply stood in pained surprise while she worked her way out. He was still in that condition when the doors were closed and the train went on again. It did, it would seem, have made a mistake.

For New York city is a big town and if two of its citizens meet and wish to know each other they could better introduce themselves at once, for they may never meet again, even though they live in their lives within a mile of each other. Culver, the train went on, was filled with a sense of irremediable loss and berated himself for allowing a girl to escape without establishing an entente cordiale. But, after all, what was a fellow to do? There was nobody to introduce them and you can't introduce yourself to a girl who is so unmistakably the sort that does not wish you to do so. He could follow her, but that went against his grain. Besides, what good would that do? The same question would remain inside or out of the subway. But a natural buoyancy of spirits and a gift for finding a way soon asserted themselves to cheer up the young man.

"She is apparently an office worker," he reasoned, and since she got on the train at the Brooklyn Bridge station it follows that she is employed nearby Hall Square. I also am employed near City Hall Square. I try, not very successfully, to get ahead of the crowd. So, apparently, does she, since we took the same train. Hence it follows that if I get to the station promptly after five o'clock and keep my eyes open I will stand a chance of seeing her again—perhaps tomorrow."

Thus encouraged Culver just saved himself from being carried by his own station and went to his boarding house in a thoughtful, even abstracted state of mind. It persisted throughout the evening and caused his astute landlady, who noted it at the supper table to fear that she was in danger of losing her best paying gentleman boarder.

As for Miss Winton, she went serenely home utterly unconscious of the perturbation she had set in the breast of one of her fellow passengers. Culver's cheerful hopefulness was considerably

dashed when he failed to see her the next afternoon. He reached the station early and scanned the homeward bound throngs eagerly as he pushed his way along the platform, but with no result. He even waited until he had let three express trains go by, and there is something pretty serious about the matter with a New York man when he does that.

Indeed it was not until four days later that he saw her again. Then, as he stood on the platform he glimpsed her as she was descending the stairway. With some difficulty he worked his way through the crowd until he was near enough so he could enter the same car that she did. Chance favored him, as he thought, and he found himself clinging to a strap beside her again.

Their eyes met and he smiled. The smile was more an involuntary expression of pure pleasure at seeing her again than it was a predetermined effort at friendliness. But Miss Winton's social code did not give her intuition a chance. She countered the smile with a level, freezing gaze that informed the young man that he was far less interesting to her than the advertising placards above his head. Then she turned her back as before and began to read her paper.

Her thoughts, however, were not as deadly as her look. "Now where have I seen him before?" she wondered, and surprised herself by adding "he's not at all bad looking." But after a few minutes' effort to place him she gave it up and, as before, dismissed him from her mind. She was not going to allow herself to become interested in a strange young man just because he had smiled at her and was good looking. Not she!

Culver's smile had been severely frostbitten and he discarded it as unprofitable.

"Be-r-r-r," he shivered to himself. "And yet some people complain that the subway is hot!"

All the rest of the way he was lost in the contemplation of the difficulty of the problem before him. How was he going to achieve a socially correct introduction to the girl of his dreams so long as the only place he could meet her was in the subway?

The result of his meditation was the decision to try the effect of continued, but silent, proximity. So every day he assiduously searched for the girl in the crowd and each time that he located her he maneuvered to ride uptown in the same car and as near her as possible. But often he did not look at her during the whole trip and when by chance their eyes met his glance was as casual and indifferent as hers. Now and then, however, when he thought she wasn't looking, he observed her over the top of his paper and was more and more convinced that she was the only girl in the world for him. Once she surprised him in one of his stealthy observations of her and as before she registered cold rebuff.

Nevertheless, his strategy began in some degree to work. She recognized him from the first as the man who had once smiled at her and who, she had decided, was good-looking. Further observations confirmed her in that opinion. She soon realized that it was not chance that brought them so often together in the same car, and she began to look for him each evening.

"He seems to be a gentleman," she told herself. "He's never rude and he doesn't try to follow me. I wonder—perhaps I could—"

But against her half-formed wish arose a conventional restraint as rock-ribbed as her native state. Consequently the outlook was very dubious for the manager of the Kalamazoo Carburetor Company. After two months of the silent-proximity tactics he was unable to detect any alteration in the young woman's demeanor that would warrant his even so much as smiling again in her direction.

This affair may be going by express in one sense," he grumbled to himself, "but it certainly isn't making very swift progress in the way I'd like to see it. A couple of Egyptian mummies could show more speed. Isn't New York the dickens of a town anyhow? Why, if she were living in Podunk and I drifted into town I could get myself invited to a church social or a straw ride or a picnic or something like that and get acquainted in no time."

Then Fate took a hand. They were riding uptown clinging to adjacent straps as usual when the train came to a sudden stop. A smell of smoke began to pervade the cars. In a moment the sense of uneasiness that always stirs a careful of subway passengers when the train stops between stations had increased to genuine alarm. Total strangers began to question one another; women and girls giggled and laughed nervously; everywhere people tried to peer out of the windows. It grew warmer and warmer in the packed cars. The air was breathless and stifling for the fans had stopped. Slowly the odor of smoke grew stronger. A woman fainted in the car where Culver and the girl were. The crowd was panic-stricken and as usual there was the fool to start the panic. There were some blinding flashes of flame outside a car towards the head of the train. Somebody shouted "Fire!" and the stampede was on.

Just before it got under way however Culver reached Miss Winton's side. She was white-faced and trembling but was doing her best to quiet a nervous woman in the seat before her. It seemed the most natural thing in the world for Culver to touch her shoulder and speak reassuringly and for her to accept his protection with a deep sense of relief. The rock-ribbed, New England social principles vanished before the curling wisps of smoke.

"What shall we do?" she asked quickly.

"Nothing just now except watch out for the crowd," he said. "I don't think there's any other danger."

Then the rush began. In an instant they were torn from their straps and borne along in the stream of frantic men and women. Culver, protecting her from the buffeting as well as he could, waited until they were forced into the first vestibule and then swung her aside against one of the closed doors and stood before her, shielding her from the torrent of frightened humanity.

"We'll just wait here," he shouted, "until the rush is over. There's a whole lot more danger from that panic-stricken crowd than there is from the fire. The fire is probably just a short circuit up ahead somewhere."

The smoke grew denser and he had her kneel down to get the purer air. Once a fear-crazed Italian, striking savagely at the other passengers was sidetracked in the vestibule and Culver had his hands full for a moment to subdue him. He succeeded also in rescuing a little girl who stumbled and would have been trampled on if he had not snatched her from below the stampeding feet. Miss Winton took charge of her and did her best to comfort her.

It was not long before the rush was past them, for their car was the fourth from the front of the train. Then they left the vestibule and followed along through the train in the wake of the crowd, doing what they could for those that had fallen and had been injured.

There was but little said between them as they slowly made their way the length of the train and then followed the other fleeing passengers along the tracks to the nearest station. There they pushed through the excited throng and gained the street as rapidly as possible.

"I'll call a taxi," said Culver.

"No, don't!" she begged. "I'd rather walk. It will do me good. It's only six blocks anyhow."

She was still white and shaky but as she walked along drawing deep lungfuls of the fresh air, the color returned to her cheeks and her nervousness slowly disappeared. Culver was delighted.

"You behaved like a brick," he said with enthusiasm.

"Thank you," she returned quietly. "I'm not sure what I would have done if you hadn't been there to help. I am deeply grateful to you."

Then she demonstrated that the social code was completely fractured.

"My name is Margaret Winton," she said.

"What is yours?"

"George Culver," he told her, "and I've been wanting to know what yours was for a long time, and where you live."

She didn't even frown. "And I have felt that way about you," she said, "although perhaps not for so long. And I'll show you where I live."

Shades of the Puritans!



Five New Ways

To whiter, cleaner, safer teeth
—all late discoveries

Dental science has been seeking ways to better tooth protection.

All old methods proved inadequate. Tooth troubles were constantly increasing. Very few escaped them. Beautiful teeth were seen less often than now.

Dental research found the causes, then evolved five new ways to correct them.

The chief enemy

The chief tooth enemy was found to be film—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. Most teeth are thus clouded more or less.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Much left intact

Old ways of brushing left much of that film intact, to cloud the teeth and night and day threaten serious damage.

Two ways were found to fight that film. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring. Able authorities proved those methods effective. They were embodied in a tooth paste called Pepsodent, and dentists the world over began to urge its use.

Other essentials

Other effects were found necessary, and ways were discovered to bring them. All are now embodied in Pepsodent.

Pepsodent stimulates the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protector.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

It polishes the teeth so film less easily adheres.

Prettier teeth came to millions

One result is prettier teeth. You see them everywhere—teeth you envy, maybe. But that is only a sign of cleaner, safer teeth. Film-coats, acids and deposits are effectively combated.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Cut out the coupon now.

PAT. OFF.
Pepsodent
REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

He went with her to the door of her home but did not go in.

"May I call some evening when you are feeling more like yourself than you are now?" he asked.

She looked at him smilingly. "I'd love to have you," she said.

Culver was enveloped in a delightful haze and showed a disposition to linger.

"By the way," he said, "where do you work downtown?"

"In the Glidden building—fourth floor—Hayes and Campbell's office."

Culver's jaw dropped and he stared at her dumfounded.

"What's the matter?" she asked in alarm.

"Oh, nothing, nothing. Only my office happens to be right next to yours. The door is just around the corner in the same corridor—the Kalamazoo Carburetor Company's office. And here I've been trying for two months to get acquainted with you. When do you reach your office in the morning?"

"At eight-thirty. And my luncheon hour is from one to two. And I always use the back elevator."

"And I get there at nine, go out for luncheon from twelve to one and always use the front elevator."

He gazed meditatively into the distance.

"It certainly is some town where it takes a subway wreck to introduce next door neighbors!"

Hot-Weather Rules

1. Load lightly, and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.
4. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still.
5. When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
6. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.

7. Saturday night, give a bran mash, lukewarm; and add a tablespoonful of saltpeter.

8. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sunstroke and needs attention at once.

9. If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.

10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

11. Clean your horse at night, so that he can rest well, and clean him thoroughly. The salt dandruff lying on his skin makes him uncomfortable, and often produces sores under the harness.

12. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay. If you don't he will be thirsty all night.

13. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

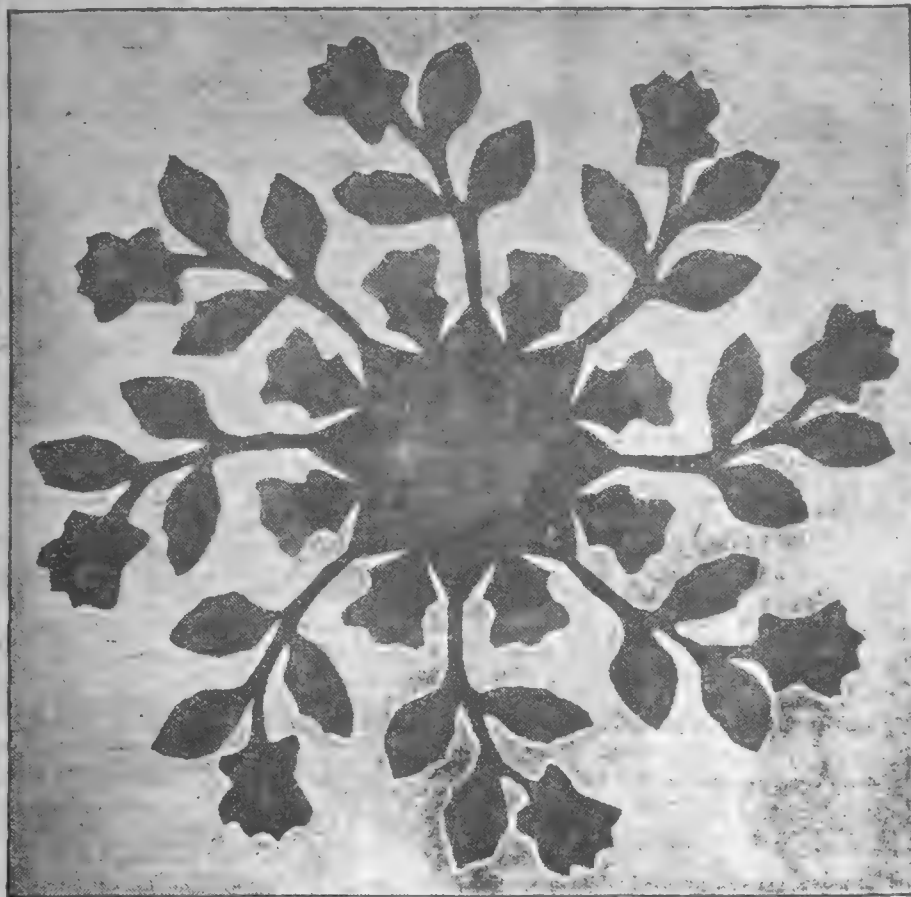
These Rules are prepared by the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, whose office is at 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. We also publish Stable Rules, Drivers' Rules, Winter Rules and Noon-Feeding Rules. Copies of any of these Rules will be sent free on application.

High Compliment to Judge, Anyhow

Tug has been acting rather queer of late, and it was decided to have him examined as to his sanity. Three doctors arrived, hurried to the Town Hall, stripped the man found there and, after a thorough examination, declared him sane. Leaving the hall, they bumped into Tug, who was being brought in, and were informed that the man they had just examined was the Judge of probate. —Frasce (Minn.) Press.

Club for Nimble Fingered Folks

By Mrs. Wheeler
Wilkinson, Ed.



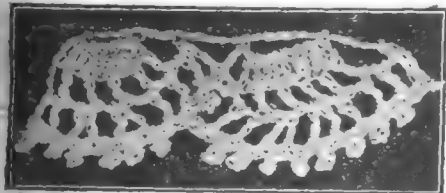
The Temperance Ball by Mrs. E. E. Gates has a center of yellow, surrounded with red buds green tipped with yellow; outer blossom red with yellow eye, all leaves and stems green, background white.

Terms Used in Knitting

K, knit plain; o, over; o 2, over twice; n, narrow 2 stitches together; p, purl, meaning an inversion of stitches; sl, slip a stitch; tog, together; sl and b, k p, knit plain; stars and parenthesis indicate slip and bind; repetition of work by knitting certain number of times, before proceeding.

Narrow Fan Crochet

CHAIN 10 sts, join in ring, ch 3.
1st row—10 doubles in ring, ch 3, turn.
2nd row—1 d c in 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th doubles with ch 2 between each, ch 2, 1 treble crochet in ring, ch 5, turn.
3rd row—1 d c in first sp, ch 2, 1 d c in next sp, ch 2, in next 2 sps with 2 doubles with a ch between, ch 2, 1 d c in last, ch 2, 1 d c under end ch in last row, ch 1, turn.
4th row—1 s c, ch 3, sl st to form picot, 1 s c in first sp, 1 s c, 1 p, 1 s c in each of the following sps, ch 3, 1 double treble (thread over hook 4 times), in top of treble crochet, ch 5, 1 d tr c in double treble, ch 3, turn. If one works

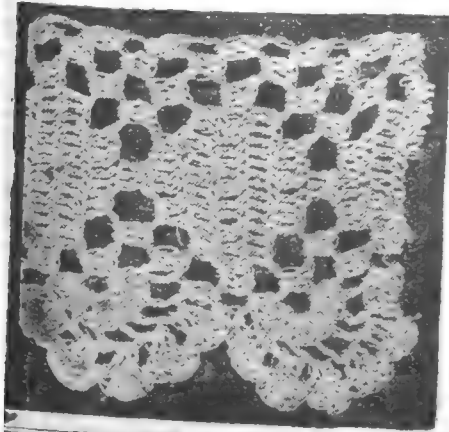


NARROW FAN CROCHET.

loosely, trebles can be used instead of the double trebles.
Repeat pattern from the first row.

Pillow-Case Lace

Begin with ch 38 sts, turn.
1st row—1 d c in 9th st from hook, 21 d c in next 21 sts, ch 2, sk 2, 4 d c, ch 5.
2nd row—1 d c on 4th d c in last row, 2 d c under ch, 1 d c on next d c, ch 2, sk 2, d c, 15 more doubles on doubles, ch 2, 1 d c on 1st doubles in last row, ch 5, turn.
3rd row—3 d c in sp, 1 d c on d c, ch 2, sk 2, 10 d c on 10 d c, ch 2, sk 2, 1 d c on d c, 2 d c in sp, 1 d c on d c, ch 2, sk 2, 4 d c, worked as last group of 4 doubles, ch 5, turn.
4th row—4 d c in sp, ch 2, 4 d c in sp, ch 2, 4 d c on center doubles, ch 2, 4 d c, ch 2, 1 d c on last d c in last row, 18 d c under end ch 5, sl st to top of doubles in 2nd row, ch 5, turn.
5th row—1 d c on 3rd double, ch 2, sk 1, 1 d c, repeat making 9 sps on end doubles, 4



PILLOW-CASE LACE.

d c in sp, ch 2, 10 d c over 2 sps and 4 d c, ch 2, d c, ch 2, 4 d c, ch 5, turn.
6th row—4 d c in sp, ch 2, 16 d c, ch 2, 4 d c, 1, 3 d c in each sp on end scallop, with a 1 between, ch 1, turn.
7th row—5 d c in center d c of each group of 3 doubles, with sl st under ch 1.
8th row—Same as first row.

Simple Knitted Lace

By Edna Miller

Cast on 12 sts.
1st row—K across plain.
2nd row—Put needle under thread then over, narrow twice, k 2, pick up 1 st, o, and n 3 times.
3rd row—K 9, o, n twice.
4th row—Needle under and over thread as in 2nd row, n twice, k 3, pick up 1 st, o and n 3 times.
5th row—K 10, o, n twice.
6th row—Needle under and over thread, n twice, k 4, pick up 1 st, o and n 3 times.
7th row—K 11, o, n twice.
8th row—Needle under and over, n twice, k 5, pick up 1 st, o and n 3 times.
9th row—K 12, o, n twice.
10th row—Needle under and over, n twice, k 6, pick up 1 st, o and n 3 times. Bind off all but 12 sts and repeat from 1st row.

Knitted Star Counterpane

By Mrs. Minnie Beck

This block was copied from an old hand-made coverlet completed in 1874. Knitted blocks are now combined with plain linen squares or the same size, knitted squares of stockinette stitch (k 1 row, p 1 row) or flat crocheted squares, as preferred. The original cover however was all of this star pattern, worked up into strips and then joined together.

For a block cast on 50 stitches. For the border which is of plain knitting on all four sides knit 10 rows plain.

11th row—K 8, p 9, k 1, p 14, k 1, p 9, k 8.
12th row—K this and every other even row up to the 30th row plain.
13th row—K 8, p 9, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 9, k 8.
14th row—K 8, p 9, k 3, p 10, k 3, p 9, k 8.
15th row—K 8, p 9, k 4, p 8, k 4, p 9, k 8.
16th row—K 8, p 9, k 5, p 6, k 5, p 9, k 8.
17th row—K 8, p 9, k 6, p 4, k 6, p 9, k 8.
18th row—K 8, p 9, k 7, p 2, k 7, p 9, k 8.
19th row—K 8, p 9, k 8, p 1, k 15, p 2, k 15, p 1, k 8.
20th row—K 8, p 9, k 13, p 4, k 13, p 2, k 8.
21st row—K 8, p 3, k 11, p 6, k 11, p 3, k 8.
22nd row—K 23, p 4, k 23.
23rd row—K 8, p 4, k 9, p 2, k 4, p 2, k 9, p 4, k 8.
24th row—Same as 32nd row.
25th row—K 8, p 5, k 7, p 3, k 4, p 3, k 7, p 5, k 8.
26th row—Same as 32nd row.
27th row—K 8, p 6, k 5, p 4, k 4, p 4, k 5, p 6, k 8.
28th row—Same as 32nd row.
29th row—K 8, p 7, k 3, p 1, k 4, p 4, k 4, k 4, p 1, k 3, p 7, k 8.
Be very sure that this row is worked correctly, or the 3 center blocks will not come right.
30th row—K 19, p 4, k 4, p 4, k 19.
31st row—K 8, p 8, k 1, p 2, k 4, p 4, k 4, p 2, k 1, p 8, k 8.
32nd row—Same as 40th row.
33rd row—K 8, p 8, k 1, p 2, k 4, p 4, k 4, p 2, k 1, p 8, k 8.
34th row—Same as 40th row.
35th row—K 8, p 7, k 3, p 1, k 4, p 4, k 4, p 1, k 3, p 7, k 8.
36th row—K 18, p 1, k 4, p 4, k 4, p 1, k 18.
37th row—K 8, p 6, k 5, p 4, k 4, p 4, k 5, p 6, k 8.
38th row—Same as 32nd row.
39th row—K 8, p 5, k 7, p 3, k 4, p 3, k 7, p 5, k 8.
40th row—Same as 32nd row.
41st row—K 8, p 4, k 9, p 2, k 4, p 2, k 9, p 4, k 8.
42nd row—Same as 32nd row.
43rd row—K 8, p 3, k 11, p 6, k 11, p 3, k 8.
44th row and following even rows to 72nd row k back plain.
45th row—K 8, p 2, k 13, p 4, k 13, p 2, k 8.
46th row—K 8, p 1, k 15, p 2, k 15, p 1, k 8.
47th row—K 8, p 9, k 16, p 9, k 8.
48th row—K 8, p 9, k 7, p 2, k 7, p 9, k 8.
49th row—K 8, p 9, k 6, p 4, k 6, p 4, k 6, p 9, k 8.
50th row—K 8, p 9, k 5, p 6, k 5, p 9, k 8.
51st row—K 8, p 9, k 4, p 8, k 4, p 9, k 8.
52nd row—K 8, p 9, k 3, p 10, k 3, p 9, k 8.
53rd row—K 8, p 9, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 9, k 8.
54th row—K 8, p 9, k 1, p 14, k 1, p 9, k 8.
Knit next 10 rows plain to complete border.

Bind off until one wishes to knit strips, then repeat from first row.

Knitted Fringe

By Mrs. W. C. Tilden

Suitable in different lengths for bedspreads, bath towels or knitted tidies.

Cast on 14 or more stitches.

1st row—K 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 7.

2nd row—K 8, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1.

Repeat these two rows. The first 8 sts are for the heading, the remaining 6 sts are dropped from the needle when the fringe is of the required length. Bind off the 8 stitches and unravel the dropped stitches for the fringe. Cut evenly.

Rose Fillet Shoulder Shawl

Materials—6 skeins white or colored Shetland floss, one fine bone hook.

Begin with ch 320 sts, turn.

1st row—105 sps, ch 5, turn.

2nd row—8 sps, 2 blks, * 3 sps, 2 blks, repeat from * 14 times, 9 sps, ch 5, turn.

3rd row—7 sps, 1 blk, 3 sps, 1 blk * 1 sp, 1 blk, 3 sps, 1 blk, repeat from * 14 times, 8 sps, ch 5, turn.

4th row—3 sps * 1 blk, 2 sps, repeat from * 32 times, 1 blk, 4 sps, ch 5, turn.

5th row—2 sps, 2 blks, 1 sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, * 2 blks, 1 sp, 1 blk, 1 sp repeat from * 15 times, 2 blks, 3 sps, ch 5, turn.

6th row—3 sps, 1 blk * 5 sps, 1 blk, repeat from * 16 times, 4 sps, ch 5, turn.

7th row—105 sps.

8th row—2 sps, 6 d c, 95 sps, 6 d c, 3 sps, ch 5, turn.

9th row—1 sp, 3 d c, 99 sps, 3 d c, 2 sps, ch 5, turn.

10th row—3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 95 sps, 3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 1 sp, ch 5, turn.

11th row—3 d c, 1 sp, 2 blks, 93 sps, 2 blks, ch 5, turn.

12th row—Same as 10th row.

13th row—Same as 9th row.

14th row—Same as 8th row.

15th row—Same as 7th row.

16th row—3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c * 5 sps, 3 d c, repeat from * 16 times, 2 sps, 3 d c, 1 sp, ch 5, turn.

17th row—3 d c, 1 sp, 2 blks * 3 sps, 2 blks, repeat from * 16 times, 1 sp, 3 d c, 1 sp, ch 5, turn.

18th row—Same as 16th row.

19th row—Same as 15th row.

20th row—Same as 14th row.

21st row—Same as 13th row.

22nd row—3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 17 sps, 3 d c, * 57 sps, repeat from * backward to beginning of row.

23rd row—3 d c, 1 sp, 2 blks, 16 sps, 6 d c, * 57 sps, repeat from * backwards.

24th row—3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 12 sps, 2 blks, 3 sps, 3 d c * 57 sps, repeat from * backwards.

25th row—1 sp, 3 d c, 14 sps, 2 blks, 2 sps, 3 d c, 1 sp, ch 5, turn.

KNITTED STAR COUNTERPANE.

6 d c, 3 sps, 3 d c * 47 sps, repeat from * backwards.

26th row—2 sps, 6 d c, 13 sps, 2 blks, 2 sps, 3 d c, 1 sp, 3 d c * 49 sps, repeat backwards from *.

27th row—1 sp, 3 d c, 18 sps, 6 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 2 sps, 6 d c * 45 sps, repeat from * backwards.

28th row—3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 14 sps, 6 d c, 1 sp, 6 d c, 1 sp, 3 d c, 4 sps, 3 d c * 43 sps, repeat from * backwards.

29th row—3 d c, 1 sp, 2 blks, 12 sps, 2 blks, 1 sp, 9 d c, 1 sp, 3 d c * 51 sps, repeat from * backwards.

30th row—3 d c, 2 sps, 1 blk, 11 sps, 12 d c, 1 sp, 9 d c, 1 sp, 3 d c * 51 sps, repeat from * backwards.

31st row—1 sp, 3 d c, 14 sps, 1 blk, 8 sps, 1 blk, 2 sps, 6 d c, 1 sp, 6 d c * 49 sps, repeat from * backwards.

32nd row—2 sps, 6 d c, 21 sps, 3 d c, 1 sp, 3 d c * 47 sps, repeat from * backwards.

33rd row—1 sp, 3 d c, 23 sps, 3 d c * 51 sps, repeat from * backwards.

34th row—3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 11 sps, 9 d c, 3 sps, 6 d c, 1 sp, 3 d c, 1 sp, 3 d c * 49 sps, repeat from * backwards.

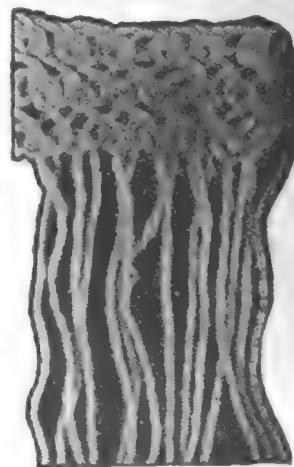
35th row—3 d c, 1 sp, 9 d c, 9 sps, 15 d c, 1 sp, 12 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c * 49 sps, repeat from * backwards.

36th row—3 d c, 2 sps, 3 d c, 10 sps, 6 d c, 1 sp, 24 d c, 2 sps, 6 d c * 45 sps, repeat from * backwards.

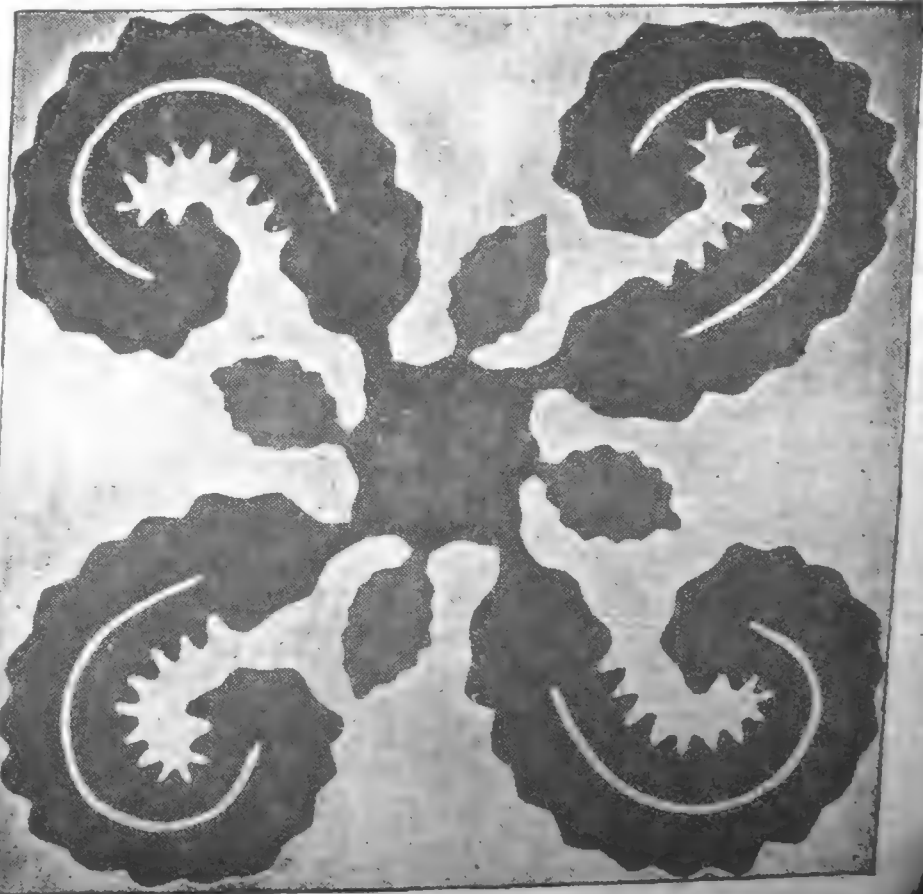
37th row—1 sp, 3 d c, 13 sps, 6 d c, 3 sps, 3 d c, 1 sp, 9 d c, 2 sps, 12 d c * 41 sps, repeat from * backwards.

38th row—2 sps, 6 d c, 10 sps, 6 d c, 1 sp, 9 d c, 1 sp, 6 d c, 5 sps, 3 d c, 1 sp, 6 d c, * 39 sps, repeat from * backwards.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16.)



KNITTED FRINGE.



Applique patterns such as this are known both as "Prince's" and "Princess" feather. In the above block, which was submitted by Mrs. Jacob D. Maury, the red is a one-piece applique, on an unbleached cotton foundation.

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The Richest Black Belt in the World

By Frances L. Garside

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TOY shops whose windows contain only black dolls; fashion plates in the windows of dressmaking establishments with the figures having black faces, and a superabundance of beauty parlor, indicates that one has reached the famous Black Belt of New York City, a district extending between 130th street and 150th street north and south, and extending east from Eighth Avenue to Harlem River, a distance of six or seven blocks. Its population is between 150,000 to 175,000. All are negroes. Around the edge of the district is a white fringe, growing thinner and thinner as the white folks composing it move farther away. Steadily the negroes advance to the west and to the north. "We do not intend to stop," said one, "until we have reached Riverside Drive. We have the money to own homes there; we intend to own them." One negro, a daughter of the late Mathew Walker, who made three million in less than twenty years by discovering a remedy that would take the kink out of hair, owns a home across the road from the Helen Gould Shepherd estate, above Tarrytown, on the Hudson. It is the most beautiful, and most costly, house in that section.

The wealth of the negroes in the Black Belt has never been estimated; there are few sections of New York City that evidence greater prosperity. "We do not care for apartments," said a real estate dealer, also a negro, "we want to own our own homes. I cannot supply the demand for private houses." They have their own theaters, and their preference is always for the moving picture form of entertainment. They have their own hotels, billiard halls, three daily newspapers, grocery and drygoods stores; they have their own churches, costly and imposing buildings, prescribing salvation in every form. They have a Christian Science church; a Catholic and Episcopal, and of course, the usual large sprinkling of Baptist and Methodist. The priests are white; the Episcopal church has a white rector and a colored curate. All the other leaders are of the African race. A colored policeman guides the traffic on the most congested corner. He was put there as an experiment, and the captain of that precinct finds that he does a better job than a white officer might do, his race showing no desire to resent his orders.

He lacks the dignity of the white man. With a movement of his arm, and an uplift of his hand, the white man commands, and the world not only stands still; it holds its breath. The negro officer lifts his hand in such a half-hearted, deprecatory sort of way. It is a marvel traffic doesn't sit down on its haunches and laugh. One could almost fancy him laughing with it, in a sheepish sort of way. It was raining hard the day I stood on a corner and watched him; one of those dismal, persistent rains, that remind one of overturned headstones in a cemetery, and the futility of all endeavor.

He lifted an apologetic hand to the north, and beckoned to cross-town traffic in a manner that was more wistful than commanding. His gestures reminded me of an elevator boy who said one day some years ago when the rain began with a dismal sunrise and continued all day: "Folks on

days like this ought to stay in bed and eat fried chicken." The policeman didn't have any more energy in his movements than just that, yet he is said to be a success.

The public library in this black belt is as large and well-equipped as any branch library in the city. Its clientele is 95 per cent. colored. The librarian is a white woman; some of her girl assistants are white; some are colored. One cannot tell by the difference of attire which is which; the colored are as efficient as the white.

"What class of reading does the colored race prefer? I find no difference. The readers here are as omnivorous of the latest fiction as the white and read the same class of serious literature. I have been librarian where I have met all nationalities; I have waited on our own-white Americans, the negroes, Chinese, French, Hungarians, Russian Jews and Italians; I was for a number of years librarian in the Ghetto district. It is my opinion that of all these peoples, those who uniformly select the books containing the most information and who do the most serious reading, are the Russian Jews."

There is, perhaps, no section of a city anywhere in the world that contains, per block, as many beauty parlors as this rich black belt in the city of New York. They are on every street, and are generously patronized. A notable one occupies a four-story building; the interior is a marvel in pale gray furnishings; there are steam rooms for the complexion, manicure parlors, and an endless number of little rooms where one may get the wave removed from one's hair. This is the most lucrative business in New York City today, the wave having a habit of returning every time it rains, and there is seldom a drought of any duration. Those who put in permanent waves for the white folks do not reap as rich a harvest for the reason that the permanent wave is permanent six months. The colored beauty parlor is the better investment.

I have walked the length and width of this black belt and have never seen man, woman or child, showing evidence of poverty. Every one is well dressed; every one is dressed in the latest style. If one dared take a measuring rod on Fifth Avenue, use it there and with the same measuring stick make comparisons in the Black Belt, he would find the skirts as short in the latter district. The hose are as costly and as thin, and the heels are as high.

In the public schools white and colored children sit together; this is true of the ward schools all over the city attended by both races. In many instances, white children are prodded up the rough trail to knowledge by colored teachers. In some sections, notably along the fringe, colored men have purchased apartment houses, and white folks are their tenants.

If one holds in memory dear an old colored mammy with her "Honey child" mode of address, one need not look for her counterpart in New York City. Either Father Time spares the colored folks of this city or the beauty parlors are responsible, for, one may look in every direction and never see an aged negress.

Perhaps they are remaining in the West, or the South, where one may sun one's self in peace with none of the nagging torment of ambition.

Comfort Sisters' Corner

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13.)

EUREKA, BOX 550, CALIF.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON: I have received so many letters in answer to mine in March Comfort that it keeps the pocketbook empty buying stamps and writing paper.

Please, sisters, and brothers too, when writing enclose a stamped envelope if you wish a reply. I am not rich in this world's goods. I appreciate the letters and enjoy answering them, even though it is work, but I cannot afford to buy stamps for so many letters.

Dear Lonely Woman of Martinsburg, W. Va., I do not think you ought to pray God to send your husband back to you. Commit him to God's care and pray "Lord, Thy will not mine, be done." I cannot pray as you want me to. Please write to me, signing your full name and address, for I believe I can help you. Your Comfort sister, MRS. ALLIE CROWLEY.

LAWTON, BOX 1257, OKLA.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON AND ALL: I think Ruby Nelson has suggested an interesting subject for discussion—your ideal husband.

I also enjoyed reading Mrs. McVey's Comfort romance and hope there are many more as happy.

Now for a few words on my ideal husband—to be First, he should be a Christian, which of course, includes that he will not use liquor or have any filthy immoral habits. I think there is more harmony if the husband and the wife are both members of the same church. Second, he should have some purpose in life and be capable of supplying a comfortable living. Third, he should have a kind, sympathetic disposition and be just as polite and attentive to his wife through married life as he was in courtship days. He shouldn't see more faults in his wife than in anyone else. Fourth, I should like my husband to be a real pal with me and have perfect faith and trust in me. I do not want him to expect me to be a beggar, in the financial affairs of the home. I should like my husband to make me an equal partner with him so that there need be no secrets on either side. I want him to feel free to talk over his problems with me knowing that he will always find me a sympathetic hearer. Next, my husband should have more respect for womanhood in general and me in particular, than to stand on the street and make slighting remarks as women pass by or to speak of his wife as "the old woman," or "old hen." My ideal husband should take pride in his personal appearance, and not look like a tramp just because he is married. I want our likes and dislikes to be as much in common as possible for I think the more things we agree upon the better we will get along.

Lovers should be perfectly honest each with the other so as to show their true character and nature. Oftentimes young men and women are not true to themselves. They appear in each other's society to be the embodiment of goodness and sweetness, the personification of lofty principles and holy love, when in fact they are full of human weaknesses and frailties. I think a couple should be near the same age, and that they should make it a plan to talk over in a plain and sensible manner the problems that may come up in married life and try to come to an agreement.

I shall be glad to hear from any who care to write. ETHEL LANDERS

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON: After my request for letters appeared in Comfort I received many lovely, interesting letters which I shall answer, with the exception of a few Endless Prayer Chain letters.

Mrs. Wilkinson, do you approve of these Prayer Chain letters? I do not think you do. The letters sent to me said that if I broke the chain some awful misfortune would befall me and if I did not I would have great Luck the 7th day. I wish you would tell me what you think about it. I am sure neither you nor the sisters want Comfort used for such a purpose. Very truly yours, MRS. H. WEBSTER.

Mrs. Webster.—Indeed I do not believe in Chain Prayer letters. I've thrown away hundreds of them and no terrible misfortune has come to me yet. If it does come I shall never feel that it could have been averted by my sending out any more of these superstitious letters. Unfortunately, though, it is impossible for Comfort to prevent the writers sending them to addresses secured from its pages.—Ed.

LAVACA, ARK.

Howdy PEOPLE Just thought I'd express myself on this ideal husband business. First I want to say I wouldn't want to live with any person man or woman, who measured up to Sister Ruby's ideal. Ruby says there isn't any such creature, anyway, he doesn't sound human to me for everybody has some faults if they are human. I'm sure a person who was perfect, I just couldn't stand an ideal husband. I thought so when we were first married and now after ten years of "wedded bliss" I still think so. Rubby uses tobacco in two forms, also

calls me "old woman" when he has something to tell his "pal" and I call him "old man" real often. But I can't see where the "disrespect to womanhood" comes in on that for I know you couldn't find a man anywhere who has more respect for women than this husband of mine. I think an ideal husband is one who can make his wife happy and there oughtn't to be any set rules for him to follow.

Now I would like to know if Sister Ruby is married and if she thinks she would make a good match for her ideal husband. I'm not throwing any slurs, for I don't mean it that way but I've never seen a woman yet who would be a fit mate for a person such as Ruby describes. I just wondered if there were even one.

This husband of mine hasn't any bad habits, or at least, I don't think he has, and he is a jolly, good-hearted fellow, and has succeeded in making his family one of the happiest living and I am perfectly satisfied with him.

MRS. D. L. ROGERS.

ILLINOIS.

HELLO EVERYBODY: May I come in and join you in the discussion of an ideal husband? I quite agree with Ruby Nelson, but I would like to add a little to what she has said.

An ideal husband would be careful of his personal appearance. He would not forget to comb his hair, brush his teeth and dress neatly, no matter what his occupation might be. The ideal husband would show that he appreciates having his home kept clean and neat and the well cooked and favorite foods that his wife prepares for him. He would also show that he appreciates having his wife dress becomingly and nicely when she wore a certain colored dress he likes. The ideal husband would remember his wife's birthday and any other days they used to celebrate, and surprise her with flowers, books, candy, a magazine, jewelry or whatever he can afford. Anyway, he should smile and show that he remembered. In helping rear the children he should be interested in their school, their work and their play.

It is just possible that if some of our masculine friends would tell their opinion of an ideal wife we could help them become ideal husbands.

I think if we would remember these lines, composed by Everett Ellis, we would be happier.

"There is beauty all around."

When there's love at home.

There is joy in every sound.

When there's love at home.

Peace and plenty there abide.

Smiling sweet on every side.

Time doth softly, sweetly glide.

When there's love at home."

ERMINA.

FAIRMOUNT, INDIANA.

SISTERS AND BROTHERS: I have been reading my February Comfort and I want to say that Babe expressed my opinions as I did not have the nerve to express them.

Mrs. McVey had a genuine Comfort romance, didn't she? I wish more of you would tell of yours. We all like love stories.

Mrs. Wilkinson invites us to an Ideal Husband party. I want to add my bit as I have not an ideal husband.

He should not be smaller than I am, and he should weigh more than one hundred pounds. He must be able to smile a little, once in a while. He must be honest and he must be a clean talker as there is nothing more disgusting to me than a vulgar talking person. I would prefer an even tempered man or if he has a high temper he should be able to control it. I could not love a drunkard so a drinking man is not even to be considered in my picture. He could chew tobacco if he wanted to but I would rather he didn't. I don't mind smoking. He must not be a poolroom frequenter nor lounge around on the street corners just to kill time nor should he hang to my apron strings. He must be a regular man and not a sissy. He should be a comrade and jolly. He would not have to take me to every show that came to town. I prefer to sit at home and read or talk but I could enjoy a show if he wanted to go rather than have him go alone so someone could talk about him running around to shows alone. I think if he had the traits I admire I could forgive his lesser evils.

SHORTY.

RAINBOW MINES, WATSON, UTAH.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON AND COMFORT SISTERS: We live in a small gilsonite mining camp by the name of Rainbow. Have any of you ever seen gilsonite? It reminds one of coal, the "select" is more bright and shiny. The mines here at Rainbow are close to six feet wide and one piece in "Sunshine" cut is about three hundred feet deep. The ore goes straight down through solid rock. As the diggers go deeper, timbers have to be put in. The timbers are long logs or poles, twelve or more inches in diameter. They are put in from wall to wall and wedged there. The purpose of these timbers is to keep the walls from closing in so rapidly. In Sunshine and Pigeon cuts, that have been abandoned, the walls have been closing in so fast that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 20.)

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A Forgotten Love

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

get out they did, somehow! I'm extremely sorry, Mr. Lesard. I would have been only too glad to keep them under supervision."

Lesard stopped in his restless walking to and fro and began to laugh: the laugh of anger that serves instead of an oath. He saw quite well now how the woman he would have terrorized had slipped out of his grasp.

"Why, it's simple as water, man!" he cried. "I beg your pardon, but I should have thought the way they got out of the house would have been plain to a country policeman. Come with me!"

He picked up a small oil-lamp, a priceless toy of wrought silver its late owner had had fitted with a glaringly inartistic modern burner, and ruthlessly appropriated the candles and matches from the writing-table. He would have all the light he could get where he was going. But to the astonishment of Mr. Atkins, he led the way out of the house.

"I never thought of this," the latter confessed, as they stood by the dark pool at the entrance to the secret passage. "I knew, of course, that it must lead into the house somewhere, but my orders were that neither my men nor any one else should go exploring until Richardson came down. You see it's bricked up and sealed. Richardson had it done before the funeral."

Lesard looked up coolly from where he knelt among the parted ivy.

"I see it has been bricked up—also sealed!" he retorted. "But it's neither, now."

Mr. Atkins gave way to deplorable language when he saw that strong hands and a crowbar had successfully deposited the slight brickwork barrier in the dark waters of the pool. The passage was open.

"But this was done from the inside! How did they get into the cave? We haven't been able to get a trace of a passage in the house."

"We will now," incisively. "Take this candle and come after me, carefully. It's no catch, inside!"

And in five minutes Mr. Atkins, shaking at his perilous passage over the dark stream, agreed with him. Not all Klondike, nor the applause of his whole profession, would have made him face this place alone.

The clammy vault he saw in the light of Lesard's lamp, dripping with slime and moisture; the deadly chill of the close air; more than all, the rush of the black, swirling stream appalled him. Brookes and Mrs. Gibbs must have had good reason to get out of his ken to have dared a place like this.

He stood motionless with cowardice and looked down at the hard stone under his feet to get his dizzy eyes away from the black water that drew them till his head swam. But something on the rock at his feet made him cry out. Though he had known it was there, it was a very difficult thing to see it. Mr. Atkins did clerical work at Scotland Yard; he was not used to sights like this.

His candle dropped grease liberally as he pointed dumbly to that bloody print of a small, fine hand, fresh and red in the damp and airless cave as if it had been done yesterday.

Lesard only nodded. The mad thought ran through him that if he had come here first—alone—that damning piece of evidence would have been there no longer. But it was too late now. Atkins said something, and Lesard very nearly turned on him furiously. It was as though some evil spirit dwelt in the place and drove men beyond themselves, he thought, as with all his might he crowded his passion down. For Atkins had spoken out what Lesard thought, night and day.

"She'll swing for that—the girl!" he had said, feeling sick and cold as he spoke. And he never knew how near he had come to lying colder still in that black water that ran off underground and told no tales.

But Lesard's anger was shortlived. He turned with shame at his own madness for the man who had only said what all the world was saying.

"It's a bad job, however you take it!" he commented for the mere sake of hearing his own voice calm and even in this evil place. He stared about him as he had not had the heart to do on the only other time he had entered it, and with a heavy soul turned away to the opening of that curved passage which must lead somewhere. There was nothing in the dark and dripping place to teach him more than he already knew; yet suddenly he pulled up, standing.

"Atkins, look here!" he cried. "What's that?"

"A patch of darker stone, do you mean? Just damp." Mr. Atkins had but one idea, and that was to get out.

But Lesard was down on his knees, lamp in hand. Damp would have stained the stone floor blackish-green, as it had stained the walls, and this irregular patch was brown, ugly, tell-tale.

"Look again," he said slowly. "That is blood, cleaned up in a hurry with water or something. I've seen blood-stained rock before."

"It's easily seen," Mr. Atkins forgot his awe of the place in the sudden vision of the credit that would be his if he solved the mystery of the Marchmont murder. He took out his penknife to scratch off some scales of rock, but instead he pounced on something like a cat on a mouse.

It was tiny shreds of some blue and red woolen caught and imbedded in the rough surface of the stone.

"The man was killed down here," said Lesard quietly. "That has come off the rugs of that room up-stairs where they said they found him. They must have wiped up the blood with them. Before they carried the man up-stairs they must have brought down those rugs and saturated them with the blood that stained this stone."

"They! Those girls?"

"No! Some one else," and he felt as he spoke as if each short word had been a nail driven into his own coffin.

He stayed Atkins' hand as he would have disturbed the threads.

"Leave them for Richardson," he said authoritatively. "Come with me into the passage."

Half an hour later the two came down the passage again. Atkins triumphant yet convinced that suspicious as had been the flight of Brookes and Gibbs by that passage they had not been the murderers. For he held in his hand a white cuff such as ladies' maids wear, as it was stained red.

There had been drops of blood all the way, also, never noticed by those carriers of the dead. And the way into the house was plain now, for the stone had never been replaced after the midnight flitting of the missing pair.

But Lesard's heart was like lead.

He was quite certain that if Mrs. Gibbs had been guilty she would never have dared to defy him as she was doing now. There was more in that midnight flitting than fright. And that little cuff that he dared not take from Atkins would ruin Jacky. Not even he ever imagined that it might have been dropped first and stained like the floor afterward.

Atkins, who led the way, stopped short.

"What's that glittering?" he cried, and ran to a recess of rock underneath one of the air slits.

He picked up a tiny gold pencil and turned it up to Lesard.

"Why, it's yours!" he exclaimed, "and there's blood on it. How could your pencil have come here?"

"I was in here with Richardson," the answer came coolly enough. "I must have dropped it."

And he slipped it quietly into his own pocket, treading the man who had had it engraved L. V. guard.

"Good-by," he said, when they stood outside. "I'm going to London," for he was wild with terror. Jacky, and certain Gibbs was on her track.

Mr. Atkins, left alone, thought no more of the small till it was brought to his mind by a shock of error and surprise.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE HOUNDS ON HER TRACK.

Six hours is a time so short that it is neither here nor there to the happy of this world—but by just a hasty space did Louis Lesard reach London

That small, bare room, entered in darkness, as though they were thieves, had looked to Gillian Hamilton like heaven. To Jacky, remembering how the Lesard she had loved had been wont to come there, how it was within those four walls he had told her he loved her, it was—well, only the terror of death could have made her return to it.

The girl who shared it was away, and that was one good thing. Jacky could never have parried her questions, her allusions to the times that would be no more.

"There's a bedroom off this," she had whispered, when the gas was burning and the blinds down. "We can sleep in peace for one night, anyhow. But first I must get something to eat."

She spoke almost gaily, with how great an effort! The old, homely surroundings cut her to the heart, and, weary as she was, she was glad of the few minutes' respite from that familiar room that she would get in the open street.

"Don't go to sleep, Gill, you'll have to let me in when I bring the potatoes. You can't sit here with the door unlocked. I wonder why we always have to fall back on potatoes?"

Gillian, lying on the sofa half-dead with weariness, only nodded, never dreaming of that hell of old thoughts and new that was in Jacky's mind. Her deadly fatigue, the groundless feeling of security, that had come over her with finding a refuge even for one night, had bound her body and soul. Once she raised her head to listen sleepily for the footsteps which were surely due; twice she wondered vaguely what was keeping Jacky—poor Jacky, who must be worn out! And then a mist came over her burning eyes, a sudden stillness on her lax body.

Heavy, unconscious as a log, Gillian lay, while the room grew hot with the gas-jet that burned noisily, and the hours crept by with relentless feet. It was not till the sun was rising that she woke from that sleep which was the first she had known for many nights; but then she sprang up, dizzy and reeling.

It was daylight—daylight—and Jacky had never come back.

Frantic, careless who heard her, Gillian ran into the bedroom and drew up the blinds. The wan light of the London morning showed her a bed un slept in, a disused room.

Oh! Had Jacky come back and been afraid to knock loudly enough to rouse her?

Spurred by a hope she knew was vain, Gillian ran to the sitting-room door and threw it wide. But there was no Jacky curled up and waiting on the threshold, no sign of her in the dirty, ill-lit passage. Numb, ghastly, tearless, Gillian drew back and stood trembling like a terrified dog.

"Where can she be?" she thought. "Nothing would keep her but trouble!" She had a vision of Jacky run over, lying bleeding in the street; only to know that it could not be that, for there had been no traffic in the quiet street when Jacky went out.

"The police—it must be the police!" she sobbed without tears. "If I knew she had been arrested I'd go and give myself up to the nearest policeman; but suppose I did and there was nothing the matter—suppose Jacky came back and found me gone! I'd only have run my head—both our heads—into a noose for nothing. What can I do?" staring at the blank walls as if they might help her.

As the light grew, despair drove her down-stairs, out into the street, not daring to let go the door, lest it might shut and leave her outside with no latch-key; she stared up and down the damp, ugly street. There was no Jacky anywhere, and a sudden fright of unseen eyes even here in the loneliest hour of the day, drove Gillian indoors with flying feet.

"After all, it mayn't be anything!" She stood in Jacky's room again, panting. "It may be a good reason that's keeping her. And she's got the key, she can always get in. All I can do is to wait."

Not even to herself would she say what she was waiting for. If the police had seized on Jacky the evening would tell her, for it would be in the first paper that came out. Till evening she must sit there, sick for Jacky's sake, helpless in her suspense. And it was not yet seven o'clock! The day that must be lived through stretched out before her like eternity.

Motionless, she sat in Jacky's armchair, her eyes shut, her lax arms hanging at her sides. But for her breathing it might have been a corpse that sat alone in an empty room, so waxenly transparent was the colorless face and so blue the hollows under the eyes.

As each hour rang brazenly from some clock outside she set her teeth like a woman in agony. Eight o'clock; nine; ten; eleven, and no Jacky! "Some evening papers come out at three," she kept saying to herself, checking off an hour each time the bells changed. "I'll know then!"

Her hunger and exhaustion made her dreamy. Sometimes her thoughts wandered a little, but always the sound of the hour brought her to herself.

"Oh, God! will it ever be evening?" she muttered when at last she heard the twelve strokes of noon. But they had not died away before she leaped to her feet, wild with joy.

There was a low, guarded whisper at her door, a gentle, coaxing tap.

"Let me in, it's I!" came softly through the key-hole. If Jacky's voice was hoarse, what wonder! Choking back a scream of joy, Gillian flew to the door, unlocked it, flung it wide.

"Jacky!" all her soul was in her voice that came so hardly through her dry throat, her feverish lips. "Oh, Jacky! I thought you never—"

She fell back, cowering, with a strange, strangled cry.

Mrs. Gibbs, her swollen face triumphant, her small, brown eyes full of a malice so dreadful that Gillian covered her own not to see them, stood on the threshold.

"So, I've run you to earth, my lady!" she cried, showing her short, uneven teeth, her purplish gums in the smile of a brute victorious. "You didn't think when you ran away that you'd left your address behind you? You and your precious sister. Where is she?" suddenly. "Ain't she here?" peering past Gillian's shoulder.

The girl shook her head, speechless. She could not know Mrs. Gibbs was rather relieved than otherwise at Jacky's absence. Mary James knew too much! She flourished something in Gillian's eyes.

"I found that in Marchmont's drawer, him that you murdered!"

Gillian's own handwriting swam before her eyes as she saw the woman held a letter, one of those to Jacky that she had truly fancied were never posted. There in black and white she read what had brought doom on her.

"Miss J. Hamilton, 17 Blake Street, Bloomsbury."

"Thank God, oh, thank God!" Jacky had never come back.

"I found it yesterday, and I didn't let the grass grow under that!" Mrs. Gibbs' fury rose till she could hardly keep her hands off the girl before her.

"Mary Gibbs that wasn't good enough for you to speak to!"—minutely she tried to imitate Gillian's voice—"we'll see who's on top now, me that loved him, or you that hated him! Me that will stand by to see you swing! You—"

but the string of vile names never reached Gillian's ears.

"Gently, gently! There's no need for all that," said a man's voice in cool authority behind the maddened housekeeper.

Gillian, who had never spoken since that first cry, saw a man in plain clothes at Mrs. Gibbs' shoulders; behind him a policeman.

The hounds were on the hare.



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A Whistle and a Challenge

By A. W. Peach

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It was a dark world and an unhappy one to Randall; and anything that suggested sunshine and happiness grated upon his nerves that had long been worn by a brave effort to face his affliction without complaint. It mattered little that the hideous fire into which he had plunged to rescue the two office girls had given him a chance to win a name as a hero; the fact remained that his effort had cost him his eyesight. It mattered little, too, that his firm had secured able medical attendance. He was blind, and the long months had brought him no hope.

Now, just beyond the porch to which he had been led, he could hear a boy's cheery whistling, and the gay tune, filled with a rollicking happiness, drove him into anger. He touched the bell that had been placed on the table near him, and when a voice spoke kindly out of the silence, he said sharply:

"Will you ask that kid to stop that whistling? He's over in that direction!"

He heard footsteps leave, and suddenly the whistling stopped short, and silence came save for the sound of the footsteps that were his only signal from the darkness about him.

"You will not be bothered any more," the voice of his nurse said quietly.

A bit of his old nature came to command. "I am sorry I feel the way I do; but it's too happy a whistle for me," he added, lapsing back into his old despair.

He heard the tuneless whistle after that, but it was muffled as if it came from within two rooms, and there was something about it, too, that suggested the whistler had suddenly remembered the warning to stop his merry music.

The next day, he heard quick footsteps, and a clear boyish voice said: "Hello, I'm the chap who was whistling yesterday, but I've cut it out. I thought I'd come over and see you. I've heard about you. You certainly did a brave thing."

Randall was in the mood to bury the owner of the whistle home, but some remnant of his old kindness was still with him.

"No, it was what any man would do; and it does not help now," he said bitterly.

"It ought to," the clear voice came to his consciousness, "be a pleasant memory. Suppose you had not done it, what then?"

Randall laughed harshly. "I could see; now I can't—and never will!"

"Say, do you play checkers?"

Randall felt a throb of interest. It had been his favorite indoor game, and he loved to play it. Before his mind's eye the checker board appeared. But he shook his head—because he had gotten into the habit of shaking his head.

"I'm a shark at it," the voice said challengingly. "How about it—two out of three games? I can trim you—make a bet?"

Randall smiled faintly. "Look here, son, you have plenty of nerve. I'll show you a few things about checkers."

"I'll get a board. I thought you weren't a quitter."

There was a sound of light feet scurrying away, leaving Randall with a new thought: was he giving other people the idea he was a quitter? The thought hurt, for above all things in other days he himself had hated a quitter.

His opponent returned, and the game commenced. Randall lost the first one as a result of the strangeness of guiding his men on a board that to a large degree he had to imagine. The second game he won to the disgust of his small opponent, the third he lost to his own vocal disgust.

"We'll make a tournament of it," his conqueror said gleefully. "I can trim everybody in my house, and I guess I can trim you."

"Is that so?" Randall heard himself say with mild heat. "I'll take you on, but I'm sorry for you."

"I'll do the worrying," said the happy voice, and the light feet went from hearing.

It was the beginning of pleasant days for Randall. From the checker playing, they drifted to reading; and the reading carried Randall from his own dark world out into the splendid world that dead minds yet living had opened up for the blind minds of men. He caught a new interest, faint but abiding; and always his keen-thinking little friend in some subtle way held out to him the invigorating hint of his first challenge—are you a quitter?

Randall did not know he was improving until he heard the surgeon speaking inside the house. "He is improving physically and mentally, and that means much. In two weeks I will see what I can do for him."

The two weeks went by, and Randall in the meantime was always listening for the light step of "sonny," the clear, sweet voice that had taken on a friendly tenderness when he had been told of the coming operation and the momentous result hanging upon it—the light of day or the abiding darkness of eternal night.

Randall faced the loss without complaint. He had found himself, and had made up his mind that even if luck was against him, he no longer would bear a whisper from him. He would not be a quitter.

At last the day came for his departure to the hospital.

"Lots of spunk?" his friend queried gently. "Spunk to the end," he answered.

The good bye were brief, simple after the immemorial ways of those strong of heart.

Black days followed until the wonderful hour when the bandages were lifted, and he saw dimly and heard the surgeon's pleased assurance that he would see almost as well as before the fire.

A week later he found his way to the home of the nurse who had taken care of him.

"I want to see the man who helped me get my nerve. I'm going to tell him how much I think of him."

A whistle came to them. Turning, Randall hurried across the street, tracing the elusive tune. He turned the corner of the house, and looked into the garden. There the whistler stood, flowers in hand—a slight, winsome figure in white, dark-headed, dark-eyed; and the eyes opened wide as they saw him.

The two stood in silence for a moment. She was the first to rally, and she came toward him with her hands out.

"My blind man—oh, it is good to see you and know," she said so quietly and gladly that Randall felt himself strangely stirred.

"But I thought you—were a boy!" he said awkwardly, not over his first surprise.

She laughed. "I did deceive you. You see, I am quite a mimic, and I thought we would be more—more friendly if you thought I was just what I guess I am—more or less of a boy. You'll forgive me the deception, won't you?"

With her dark eyes upon him, her face, that rivaled the flowers in her hand lifted to his, he could find words for just what his heart told him: "Forgive you! You have been my good angel."

"Forgive?"

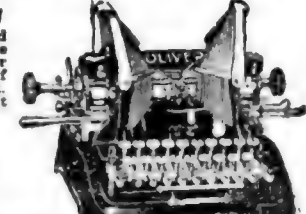
"Even my whistling?" she asked shyly, for there was tension in the air.

"Even that," he said, smiling faintly, yet knowing that her eyes were answering his in the old way when lips cannot say all that lips would like to say.

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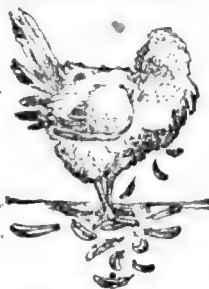
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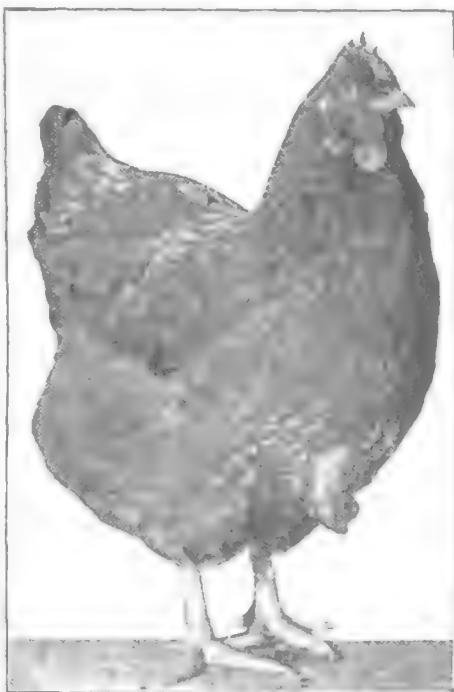
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BY KATE V. SAINT MAUR.

Growing Stock and Moulting Hens

CHICKS that grow rapidly are always the most profitable, so don't neglect the half-grown birds. Of course, I don't believe in forcing young pullets by the use of stimulants into abnormally early production, but young pullets which are forced along on good food with plenty of fresh air and exercise will surely develop size and vigor before the egg organs are affected, as they depend largely on heat for growth, so that it frequently happens that neglected youngsters who have fed principally on corn are left too long in heated brooders or allowed to crowd together in small brood coops at night, develop the egg organs at the expense of bodily growth and constitutional vigor, and such birds may commence to lay very early in the fall, but the eggs will be small and the supply soon give out, leaving you with an undersized, sick-



RHODE ISLAND RED HEN.

ly bird, which will never be profitable. But when pullets are grown right—given room, airy coops at night, free range or large yard, and fed a wholesome ration, there is no danger of their developing too fast.

When chicks are eight weeks old, they should be separated from their mothers, and the families divided; the young pullets being relegated to colony coops in an orchard or partly shaded meadow, where they will have extensive free range; the cockerels being placed in the semi-confinement of wards, as their ultimate fate is the frying pan, which necessitates plump bodies, while free range would only develop frame and muscle.

Our colony houses are six feet long, three feet wide, thirty-six inches high in front, and twenty-four at the back. They are made of light scantling, the ends, back and roof being covered with roofing paper, and the front to within eight inches of the ground, with unbleached muslin, which insures perfect ventilation and prevents rain beating in upon the birds when they are upon the roosts, which are fixed a foot from the bottom and nine inches from the back of the coop. Two holes are made, nine inches apart, in the middle of each end of the coop, and a heavy rope knotted through them, to form handles.

The coops having no flooring, and the whole construction being light, they are easily removed to fresh ground every week, and so kept clean with little trouble—an important item when there is a large quantity being used. Having a large orchard, we placed the coops in rows thirty feet apart, as two sides of the orchard adjoin woodland through which a never failing spring stream runs, so the birds have a splendid range.

Twenty birds are placed in each coop. The first week a portable yard five feet long, is placed in front of each coop, so that the young chicks cannot wander off and get lost, as they surely would in strange quarters. During that time a self-feeding hopper and a drinking fountain are placed inside of the coop. When the yard is removed, the individual vessels are dispensed with, large drinking tubs and food hoppers being stationed midway between every four coops, to reduce time and labor in caring for the birds.

The large hoppers are nothing more than boxes, five feet long, two feet wide and six inches deep, over which is placed an A-shaped cover, made of slats, one inch apart, to prevent the birds getting into the box and scratching the grain on to the ground, where it will be wasted. For water, five gallon kegs are used, with an automatic escape which keeps a small pan continually full. Both feed and water are placed under a rough shelter, to protect them from sun and rain. Using such large receptacles, it is only necessary to fill them every other day.

Feed consists of a dry mash, composed of ten pounds of wheat bran, ten pounds of ground oats, 1 pound of white middlings, 1 pound old process oil meal, and ten pounds of beef scraps well mixed. In addition to that, they receive at night a feed of wheat and cracked corn, two parts of the former to one of the latter. About half a pint is scattered in front of each coop about four P. M.

Grit is supplied in large quantities. Being near a stone crusher, we buy the screenings by the cart load and dump it in heaps on the outside of the orchard where it does not show, but is quite accessible to the chicks.

On these rations, without any variation, the pullets are kept until September, when they are transferred to their winter quarters.

Pullets which have to be grown in confinement should have a well-littered coop of good size, and

having large openings. That is, the greater portion of one side should be wire. The pullets should not be crowded nor should they be grown in large flocks. They should be fed practically the same as those on free range. They should have the dry mash before mentioned, grit, charcoal and shells, and be fed grain and green food. Where the green food is lettuce, lawn clippings or garden refuse, they should have two grain feeds a day, and this should be scattered in litter, not too deep. Where sprouted oats are used for greens, one feed a day of hard grain is sufficient.

Cockerels and old hens should not be allowed with growing pullets. Where the cockerels are allowed to run with pullets neither will mature to full size. Too often we see cockerels and pullets allowed free range on the farm, and all allowed to mix together. Good stock can not be grown in this manner, and the future egg yield of the flock will not be as large as it would be if more care were given the growing stock.

Cockerels intended for breeders should have every advantage that will tend to full and perfect development, and I prefer, when possible, to give them free range, isolated from hens and pullets. Next to free range comes large yards with well-littered coops or roosts out of doors. Good cockerels as I ever raised lived all summer in a large yard without a coop. Poles were set up in the shade of a large apple tree, and on these the cockerels roosted. In the event of a storm they sought the protection of a tree. They were a hardy, close feathered bunch, and stood the rigors of a severe winter in an open house with the utmost comfort. At best they should only have a roof to protect them from the rain.

It is strange that few people except the real poultry farmers realize that July is one of the most important months in the year. The desire to have eggs in zero weather invariably compels good attention to hens in summer. Baby chicks arouse interest in spring, but as the weather gets warmer, eggs are plentiful, and the pretty fluffy babies, developed into long, lanky creatures, seem nothing but a nuisance specially designed to destroy the garden, so the poor things are shut up on small quarters, and woefully neglected. During the fall and winter I am repeatedly asked how to make pullets and hens lay, but I can rarely suggest a remedy, because nine times out of ten it is the result of blunders made the preceding summer.

If poultry is to be profitable, the old and young stock must have been kept apart, because it is impossible to feed correctly when they are all together. Young birds need plenty of nutritious food to push them along quickly, and laying hens must be put on special rations to bring about early moulting, which is the foundation of a good supply of winter eggs.

Moulting

About July 5th commence to cut down the feed gradually until at the end of two weeks forty hens are having a pint of oats and a pint of wheat mixed, night and morning. Scatter it amongst cut straw or some litter, so they will have to scratch for every grain. The first of August, commence to increase the rations, and keep it up for a week, so that by the fifteenth they are getting two quarts of mash in the morning, a quart of meat scraps and a pint of cracked corn at noon, and wheat and oats and barley at night. Give them just about all they will eat up clean in fifteen minutes. The morning mash should be composed of two parts ground feed (corn or oats) one part white middlings and one part oil meal mixed with scalding milk or water. The semi-starvation followed by the heavy feed forces the moulting season and allows plenty of time to get in condition before October, when their rations should be made up of the essentials of egg production, which are clover hay, bran, wheat, corn and animal food.

You see, it takes about three months for hens to get rid of their old feathers and put on a new coat, and if the process is not forced in some way, they will not commence before August, which would make it October before they finished. Of course, that would be time enough if it happened to be a warm, late fall, but if cold weather sets in, as it often does, in November, hens would not lay before spring, as moulting leaves them in a more or less debilitated condition.

Lots of people make the mistake of selling off hens as soon as they cease laying at this season, which means that they are really parting with the birds which would make the real winter layers. Hens that lay through the summer and do not cease until the fall will be idle and unprofitable in the winter. It is the general disregard of the moulting period which causes so many failures in the winter supply of eggs. The rule should be to sell off all the hens which have been laying steadily through the summer and commenced to shed feathers in September. Growing feathers is a trying ordeal, and the consequence is that when the hen begins to moult she ceases to lay, for she cannot produce eggs and feathers at the same time. Feathers are largely composed of nitrogen and mineral matter. That is why the food at moulting time has to be so very nutritious. To feed nothing but corn at such a time is simply waste, as the hen cannot produce new feathers on such a diet. If she were on free range she would have a better chance of gathering the necessary material, but even then, if the feathering process is delayed too long, the hen becomes exhausted, and is susceptible



A PRIZE BARRED ROCK COCK.

to cold and all sorts of diseases. This is the real reason why roup and swelled heads are so prevalent in the fall.

Young birds hatched out in April or thereabouts, usually commence to lay in November, because they have not been subject to the drain upon the constitution caused by moulting. But chickens that have been hatched in February or early March are very liable to moult in the late fall, just when they should be commencing to lay. For this reason it is well to market all the first hatched chickens, and hold over those hatched late in March or through April to increase the laying flock.

Cull all young stock down closely. Don't keep

Lice

Rev. G. I. W.

"I have Remedy, Mente, N. Ohio. 'I in this c to poultry

No Wonder She Does Lay or Se

Send a Laborator you will find this rema and few c neighbor, size Trial For la plies on ditional \$1.75. S any time

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July, the Hot Month

A SMALL boy once described July as "The firecracker month, when our dog lies under the porch with his tongue hanging out." And, perhaps as a happy afterthought, he adds: "The month when we have sweet corn on the cob every day." A happy, kinky haired little Missouri dorky says July is "When the dust watermelon is ripe and the moon is bright." It would be difficult to find a way of describing July that would fit all parts of this great land of ours, but perhaps the smell of new-mown hay comes closest to the mark.

July is the month of Independence Day, the glorious Fourth of July, but for the farmer there is no independence at present. Too much work to be done now. The corn to be laid-by in some places; in others it will soon get its last cultivation, but haying is the hot, sweaty job that keeps us in the field early and late, with one eye cocked at the sky occasionally to see if rain threatens. This is one time of the year when, no matter how much other crops may need moisture, rain is unwelcome, but when the hay is all in the barn then "Let 'er rain."

Garden work will require a little time now and then, if the soil is to be kept loosened to prevent loss of moisture and to keep down the weeds. If the men folks of the family see to this chore, the Missus and the girls will take care of picking peas and beans, and lettuce to set before us as salad. Remember that, if they did not one tap more than "convert garden truck into tasty food, their share would be more than done. But, on most farms at least, the women do all or too much of the gardening; they also prepare the dinners for us hungry men; we eat until our belts are tight. Shouldn't we do more of the work in exchange?

By the way, during July is the time to select your sweet corn, and we take it for granted that sweet corn has not been overlooked in planting the kitchen garden. It seems like privation, we admit, to set aside some of the earliest maturing ears to be saved for seed, but with an eye to the future that should be done, and now is the right time to do it. Leave some of the early maturing ears on the stalks to ripen. Perhaps it might be best to mark those ears in some way, say with a piece of white rag tied around the base of the ears, to prevent them from being pulled by mistake and making their appearance on the dinner table. For an ordinary garden half-a-dozen ears will supply more than enough seed, and a surplus to be kept for re-seeding in case of early frost or loss from other causes. Allow the ears to fully ripen. When they are completely ripe and dry on the stalks, pull and husk them, then store in some dry place such as the attic. Keep out of the reach of mice, one of the worst enemies of corn of any kind in storage. Before winter comes, put the ears where they will not freeze and thus have their vitality and germinating qualities injured. Then next spring run a germination test; you will no doubt find that the seed tests high, and that the crop grown from it will ripen early to grace our tables and tickle our appreciative palates. "Sweet corn with butter—yum, yum; nothing we like better than more of it, say we."

"Sweet the Fly!"

We would like to stop right here, with the taste of sweet corn in our mouth, but we cannot do that without doing an injustice to the livestock. Why is that? Well, July is the fly month, and we must do all we can to make life easier and more comfortable for horses and cows on the farm. Perhaps the old mare and her spindly legged foal are out on pasture where there is no shade? If so bring them in every day and use the sprayer on them, applying some good fly repellent made according to the instructions given by the manufacturer and printed plainly on the container. Sometimes an overdose of fly spray causes more trouble than the flies themselves. If the spray is mixed too strong or is allowed to get into the eyes of animals, a farmer once asked, "Does it hurt?" and we told him to try it in his own eyes. That is a safe test for many things on the farm or elsewhere. Cows, too, should be protected from flies by spraying, but care should be taken to keep spray off the udder which is tender and likely to blister. If pastures are poorly shaded, and if there is little or no brush in which cows may seek shelter from flies, it is often best to keep them in the stable during the day, then turn them out during the night. When this is done hang cloths over the windows to darken them, keeping the stable cool, but still allowing plenty of fresh air to enter.

Summer garget of cows' udders is often troublesome in hot weather, and many dairymen attribute this trouble to flies which are attracted to the tiny droplets of milk that may accumulate on the tips of the teats. Infection may possibly result from this cause. The habit of standing "belly-deep" in cold water to escape flies and enjoy the refreshing coolness of the water may also cause garget in summer, for the udder is chilled by the water. To prevent, or lessen the danger of garget, apply carbolized vasoline to the tips of the teats after each milking, then see that cows are not permitted to stand in water so deep that the udders are immersed. Use fly spray in the stables of horses and cows, we should have added. No cow can produce up to capacity, and no work horse can render its best service, when pestered night and day by the pests of the pesky flies. Do all you can to keep the pests out of stables and away from livestock. It pays.

Grow Kale for Winter Use

Kale, a member of the cabbage family, is well worth while trying in the farm kitchen garden, though it is not often found therein. The leaves of this plant are used for greens and are available in late fall and winter, when other green vegetables are none too plentiful.

In northern States kale should be planted during the first or second week of July. Plant seed in shallow rows two and one-half feet apart in well prepared soil. When plants have become well established, thin out leaving the lushest ones from twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows. To keep the soil from drying out, and to promote rapid and normal growth, cultivate and hoe often during hot, dry weather.

As the plants reach maturity in the fall, the leaves may be cut off a few at a time for household use. Other plants will continue to grow in spite of heavy frost almost up to snowfall. It is best, however, to cover them on the close approach of winter. For this purpose use straw, marsh hay, or half-barrels inverted over the plants. Protected in this manner, kale will bleach well and will remain crisp and fresh to be a welcome addition to the farm table.

How to Waterproof Canvas

Haying season is the time that the canvas covers or caps are needed for covering clover or alfalfa cocks, and that the big stack cover is dug out of its resting place in the machine shed to be spread over the newly made hay stack. How often we have seen both caps and stack covers, not old but looking old, brought out for use and discarded as useless? Often they were mildewed or the fabric rotted. Perhaps they were damp when folded and put away; more likely than not the injury is in

a large measure due to the effects of sunlight as much as moisture. And the best part of it is that such injury can be prevented by treating with pigments and waterproofing mixtures. Now, when new canvases are being bought, is the time to treat them to protect them from damage and to lengthen their period of service.

Many farmers will laugh at the statement that sunlight damages canvas. Though it is a recent discovery, and therefore known to few, it is quite true. The Federal Bureau of Chemistry found that when canvas was waterproofed and treated with chemicals to prevent mildew, it still failed to last as it should, but when pigments of some sort were added to keep out the light, the fiber remained strong. Several pigments were found to be suitable for use, allowing for choice on the part of the user. For a buff to khaki color, use yellow ochre; for a darker buff to light brown, use raw sienna; for dark red or reddish brown, use burnt sienna; for olive brown, use raw umber; and for dark brown, use burnt umber. These pigments will have a familiar sound, as they are the same ones commonly used in paints.

Two formulas have been extensively used with fine results. These are:

Formula No. 1.

Dark or yellow petrolatum (vaseline), 8½ pounds;
Beeswax, 1½ pounds;
Gasolene, 3 gallons;
Kerosene, 2 gallons;
Earth pigment (dry or ground in linseed oil), one pound to each gallon of prepared solution.

Formula No. 2.

Asphalt (petroleum or Berudez), 7½ pounds;
Dark or yellow petrolatum (vaseline), 2½ pounds;
Gasolene, 3 gallons;
Kerosene, 2 gallons;
Earth pigment (dry or ground in linseed oil), one pound in each gallon of prepared solution.

The quantities given in the two formulas are sufficient for treating about 40 square yards of canvas when brushed on one side only. Canvas treated with Mixture No. 2 will probably be somewhat more water-resistant than canvas treated with Mixture No. 1, but it will also be darker because of the asphalt. The second formula may also be preferred for the reason that asphalt is usually cheaper, especially when used in large amounts.

For canvas that is intended to remain in a fixed position, such as wagon covers, boiled linseed oil containing 1 pound of pigment to the gallon may be used. This treatment stiffens the canvas, however, and is not suitable for covers that are frequently folded. For flexible covers lamp black with linseed oil was found to be among the best. Aluminum bronze powder and, for a white color, zinc oxide are also good, but the latter stiffens the canvas more than any of the other pigments.

These new formulas including pigments that protect canvas from the damaging effects of the sun, combined with the waterproofing and mildew-preventing qualities of the other ingredients, should find a wide field of usefulness on the farm. In addition to stack covers and hay caps, the use of canvas covers for protecting commodities of all kinds is made necessary by the increased number of heavy motor trucks now in use for long hauls.

Heavy Milkers Need Grain

Cows that give a large flow of milk should receive some grain, no matter how good the pasture may be, if the milk flow is to be maintained and body flesh is to be kept in correct condition. On poor pasture the feeding of grain is not a matter of choice; it is a necessity, if the cows are to do well.

To make a grain mixture that will balance pasture grass throughout the entire season is impossible. In the early spring, pasture grass contains much more protein than it does later in the season. In hot weather droughts affect the growth of pasture grasses, making the use of different grains necessary to properly balance the ration at this time. Corn meal, wheat bran, oats, cottonseed meal, oilmeal and gluten feed are some of the best feeds to use for cows on pasture. From 3 to 10 pounds of grain daily are the extreme limits usually followed for feeding grain to pastured milk cows, the increase being made gradually as pastures become scant about July. During very dry weather, grass becomes low in succulence; now is the time to call the summer silo into play—if there is one on the farm. But comparatively few farms yet are equipped with what in time will come to be regarded as a dairy necessity. Therefore the only alternative is to cut and feed some kind of green feed, such as corn. When silage is fed, see that the grain mixture is rich in protein, the ingredient which silage lacks.

A sample grain ration for late summer pasture is: 200 pounds corn meal, 150 pounds ground oats, 150 pounds cottonseed meal, 150 pounds gluten feed. (Corn silage if possible.)

A sample grain ration for early pastures is: 300 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds gluten feed, 50 pounds cottonseed meal.

Look Before You Load

Failure to thoroughly inspect all cars intended for livestock shipments before they are loaded is an oversight that costs American farmers many thousands of dollars each year. A little thought and care, perhaps a bit of work with a saw and hammer and nails, and the easily and quickly made repairs would cut this loss down to a minimum.

To illustrate the need of car inspection and repairs that should be made personally by every farmer who ships livestock: Recently a careful inspection of some 700 railroads of livestock arriving at seven of the large markets was conducted by supervisors of the packers and stockyards administration of the Department of Agriculture. Of the cars inspected in this investigation, 7 had holes in the floor, 91 had projecting nails in the walls, and 88 had cleats that might—and probably did—cause bad bruises or other serious injuries. Of the cars inspected, 82 were entirely lacking in bedding of any kind, a large factor in the safety and comfort of animals in transit to market.

Last year one middlewestern market reported 1,700 cattle and more than 2,000 hogs found crippled in cars on arrival at their destination. A large eastern market reports more than 1,000 crippled hogs received in one month. These numbers are small in comparison to the total receipts at the large markets, it is true, but they look mighty large to the shippers who own animals crippled in transit.

The railroads maintain a very thorough car inspection service at the large markets, but by no means all of the cars sent to small country shipping points have been moved directly from these terminals where inspections have been made. As a direct consequence many cars have defects that may easily cripple animals in transit, or even cause death. No matter who is to blame for the condition of stock cars, it is to the interest of every shipper to conduct an inspection of his own, for even an inspected car may have become defective between the time of its inspection and its delivery at the loading chute. Certainly it is "up to the shipper" to see that sufficient bedding of the right

sort is provided. Frequently partitions are used in stock cars, and because of this a careful inspection must be made for projecting nails and cleats that may have been left when such partitions were removed. Go over the floor carefully and patch any holes that are found, for the floor is the most important part of the car. See that all doors are in good repair, that they slide readily on the overhead track, and that they fit so that they may be secured with the lock-bolt after stock is on board. Attach a little axle grease on the sliding track and rollers saves much heavy lifting and pushing when stock are fed or watered enroute to market. See that the doorstops or cross staves are present when the car is received, and that they are placed across doors and the doors themselves fastened to stay shut when loading is completed.

Summer Shipping Hints

During the hot weather of mid-summer over-heating, particularly of hogs, is a common cause of loss. For this reason hogs should be conveyed from the farm to the loading point in trucks or wagons if it is possible to do so. If they must be driven on foot, drive them slowly allowing plenty of time for resting along the way. Hogs should be in the loading pens at the railroad for at least two or three hours before loading time; this permits them to rest and become thoroughly cooled off before they are put aboard the cars.

In summer clean bedding is essential, and every shipper should insist upon it, which has been a perfect right to do. Old bedding is particularly bad if it has been left from several previous shipments, as such moist and filthy bedding heats and ferments to give off an offensive odor and increase inside-of-car temperature. Experienced shippers have learned that sand is the ideal bedding for hogs, as this may be thoroughly wet down before loading, and the moist sand keeps the cars cool in transit.

Iceing hog cars is a practice that is rapidly growing in popularity due to lowered hog losses and improved condition of animals on arrival at their destination. Iceing may be done in two or three ways. One plan used extensively, and recommended by the Kansas Livestock Association, is to place two large cakes of ice 200 pounds in weight at the ends of hog cars bedded with sand. Another plan is to break up two or three large cakes into 50 pound chunks, scatter them about in the car, and cover them with sand. Either of these plans keeps the sand moist and cool, and will appreciably lower the inside-of-car temperature from one to two days on the road. Still another plan is to hang 100 pound cakes, three of them in most cases, in burlap sacks at the ends and middle of hog cars. Double bags are usually used, and these containing the ice are suspended by strong ropes from the car ceiling. As the ice melts, and rolls from side to side, the melting ice drips cold water over the entire interior, cooling the air, keeping the sand damp, and increasing the comfort of the inmates.

Lighter Loading Is Safest

In cold weather heavy loading seldom does harm; on the other hand it sometimes is beneficial, as body heat makes for comfort. But in extremely hot weather the present minimum of 17,000 pounds is too much for long hauls, and it is often more economical in the long run for shippers to pay freight charges on "air" and clad lighter. Crowding too many fat hogs into cars in hot weather is one of the commonest causes of loss, and the loss is almost entirely preventable.

New Federal Rye Grades

With the rye harvest either completed or well under way in many parts of the country, the new Federal rye grades just announced and becoming effective on July 1st, 1923, may be of interest and value to readers who raise the crop. According to the new regulations, rye is any grain that consists of 50 per cent. or more of rye before dockage, and when free from dockage contains not more than 10 per cent. of any cereal grain other than rye. Five grades are provided for as follows:

Grade No. 1 is rye of cool and natural odor, having a test weight per bushel of at least 56 pounds. It may contain not more than 13 per cent. of moisture, not more than 2 per cent. of damaged kernels, and no heat-damaged kernels. It may contain not more than 3 per cent. of foreign material other than dockage, this 3 per cent. to include not more than 1 per cent. of foreign matter other than wheat. Grade No. 2 is rye of cool and natural odor, having a test weight per bushel of at least 54 pounds. It may contain not more than 14 per cent. of moisture, 4 per cent. of damaged kernels, no heat-damaged kernels, not more than 6 per cent. of foreign matter other than dockage of which not more than 2 per cent. is grain other than wheat.

Grade No. 3 must weigh at least 52 pounds per bushel, may contain not more than 15 per cent. of moisture, not more than 7 per cent. of damaged kernels of which not more than ½ per cent. are heat-damaged, and not more than 10 per cent. foreign matter other than dockage of which not more than 4 per cent. is grain other than wheat.

Grade No. 4 shall be cool but may be musty or slightly sour and must weigh at least 49 pounds per bushel. It may contain not more than 16 per cent. of moisture, not more than 15 per cent. of damaged kernels containing not more than 3 per cent. of heat-damaged kernels, not more than 10 per cent. foreign matter other than dockage of which not more than 6 per cent. is grain other than wheat.

Sample Grade rye is all rye that does not come within any of the grades from 1 to 4, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut, garlic, wild onions, or is very sour, or is heating, hot, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains small stones or cinders that cannot be screened out.

Complete copies of the standards may be obtained free upon request from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or from any licensed Government grain inspector or supervisor.

Why Kill Harmless Snakes?

"There goes a snake! Kill it, quick." And ninety-nine men out of every hundred, whether they be barefoot boys or gray-haired grandpas, will pick up a stick or a stone and "do their durnest" to kill the pesky snake.

Why is this true? Why does the sight of a scared, squirming harmless snake make us wish to kill it? Is it to give vent to the untrained human desire to kill, or is it because so many of us honestly believe that every snake is the enemy of men? To our way of thinking, the latter belief is the best explanation of our snake killing proclivities, and we might well add that snake killing is a pastime that costs farmers many dollars each year. Why? For the very simple reason that most of our common snakes are entirely harmless to man—but on the other hand they are the sworn enemies of mice and insects that destroy his crops.

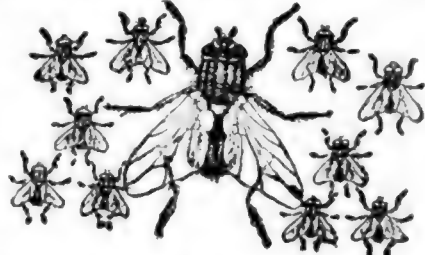
Snakes may be roughly classed as poisonous and harmless. In this country the poisonous kinds are comparatively scarce in most localities. Moreover, they are the constant victims of man, and in time will be entirely exterminated. As any old resident will state, rattlers that were once numerous in his locality are now almost if not entirely unknown. Other venomous species are going the same way of the transgressor.

But the harmless species are far more numerous, and they have a necessary place in the program of Nature. They are not pests. They are not in any way dangerous to human life. Nor do they

EASY NOW TO RID YOUR PLACE OF FLIES

Widely Known Scientist Discovers Wonderful Chemical that is Fatal to Flies.
Not a Poison—Harmless to Stock.

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies, and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. In addition to killing these insects, Rid-O-Fly is a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns and live stock of these pests that he offers to send a \$3.00 supply for only \$1.25 on the guarantee that if Rid-O-Fly does not solve your fly problems it will cost you nothing. Two big Kansas City Banks guarantee the reliability of this offer.

SEND NO MONEY—Just your name and address to the Alexander Laboratories, 1505 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

"suck cows in pasture" or do any of the many impossible things attributed to them by ignorant or misinformed. Rather, the harmless snakes are man's willing servants and helpers, and should be so considered by all who have killed them on sight.

The commonest snake found generally throughout the country is the garter snake, often called also the grass snake—the correct name of a much smaller and entirely green snake that is far less common. Then there is the pine snake found in wooded country; the blue racer; the bull snake that is the enemy of the rattler; certain moccasins that are harmless except for the deadly water moccasin of the southern swamps. With a few exceptions our common snakes are not climbers, but live upon the ground, seek shelter in piles of stones or in grass or brush, and live upon food found in fields, swamps and thickets. Field mice in grain fields always attract garter snakes; pine snakes, though seldom seen, make life precarious for mice in old deserted buildings or in stack bottoms where they follow the mice into holes or burrows. Frogs and toads, along with mice, chipmunks, gophers and even rats, form a large part of the natural food of snakes. An occasional ground-nesting bird is also caught, but most birds have but little fear of snakes, trusting to flight for safety. Insects of all kinds form the principal food of all snakes of the harmless sorts, but particularly of the baby garter snakes found in hay fields in July. Here the snakes live and thrive and grow on the crickets and grasshoppers that do untold damage to growing crops—and the snakes are killed for their good work as insect killers in return. Is that a fair deal, for the snakes or for the farmer either?

We make a serious mistake when we teach children to fear snakes; we do wrong when we teach them to kill them. Why, just watch a garter snake scurry for cover when it is disturbed in its mousing in the grain field! Does it try to do harm to humans? Certainly not; furthermore it can't, being without fangs or poison sacks. All it asks is to be let alone. Willingly it gets out of man's way. Consider the work snakes do, know the facts, then give the harmless snakes a chance. They will pay us well for it in return.

Through the columns of this department subscribers may have free advice from the eminent specialists and experts of the Agricultural Staff on questions relating to farming, live stock and dairying.

Address Modern Farmer, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. Sign your true name and give your address. Name will not be published.

Questions and Answers

DO COPPER SPRAYS INCREASE POTATO YIELDS?—I have always thought that the sprays, such as Bordeaux mixture, that we used on our potatoes did nothing else but control diseases, but now I hear that such sprays have an influence on the yield and on the potatoes themselves. Is this true? The argument came up recently at our Grange meeting, and I want to be better posted.

A.—Your question brings up a new and interesting point. According to extended investigations conducted by the Department of Agriculture, spraying with Bordeaux mixture or with other sprays containing copper not only controls potato diseases and increases yields in this way, but increases the keeping qualities of potatoes in storage and even influences the composition of the tubers themselves. Even where no disease is present, Bordeaux mixture has a stimulating effect upon potato foliage and promotes growth and development of tubers. The U. S. Bureau of Chemistry has shown that copper containing sprays increase the nitrogen and starch constituents of potato tubers. Results of experiments conducted in seven eastern and central States show an average of 2,391 pounds of solids in potatoes per acre for the non-copper sprayed plants; 3,430 pounds for the plants sprayed with a copper spray. This represents an average increase of 48 bushels or 32.4 per cent., with the employment of copper-bearing sprays as the only possible explanation, as variety, soil, management and fertilization were the same in each case. Judging from these facts, the use of copper sprays of some kind on the potato crop has another important value besides disease prevention.

WHEN TO CUT WHEAT.—There seems to be an argument out in this part of the country as to the best time to cut wheat. Some say, "Let it get dead ripe;" others say, "Cut it well on the green side." As I have been out here only two years, I'm not a wheat growing expert yet, so come to you for the advice I feel certain you will give me.

A.—As a general rule, wheat may be cut with safety when the straw has lost most of its green color and the grains are not entirely hard. If cut sooner than this, shriveled kernels will result. If left standing until it is dead ripe, the kernels will be likely to bleach, and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 20.)

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Name _____ Address _____

Poems Requested

The following poems have been requested by readers of COMFORT and sent for publication.

He Giveth His Beloved Sleep

BY ELVIRA MILLER SLAUGHTER.

He giveth His beloved sleep,
The pure, the upright and the just;
Their kindly deeds like angels keep
God's watch above the sacred dust.
He comforted, all ye who weep,
He giveth His beloved sleep.

He giveth His beloved sleep,
To uplands beautiful and fair;
Behold, the Shepherd calls His sheep
And ministering angels lead them there
Beyond death's darkness and its chill
To pastures green and waters still.

He giveth His beloved sleep,
Those who are faint and pain oppressed;
Beyond earth's shadows broad and deep
They seek a land of heavenly rest,
Some spot afar from mortal eyes,
Across the hills of paradise.

There is a country fair and sweet,
In realms of everlasting day,
Prepared for those whose weary feet
Have passed upon life's rugged way.
There, laden with ripe sheaves, they reap—
He giveth His beloved sleep.

He giveth His beloved sleep
Through all the future thronging years;
How beautiful that thought, how deep,
Too great for grief, too sweet for tears.
He comforted, then, ye who weep,
He giveth His beloved sleep.

Requested in the July COMFORT, Sent in by Mrs. John Sensbach, 5816 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Old Sod Shanty on the Claim

(Requested.)

I am looking rather seedy now,
While holding down my claim,
And my vitals are not always served the best;
And the mice play slyly round me
As I nestle down to sleep
In my little old sod shanty in the west.

Chorus

Oh, the hinges are of leather
And the windows have no glass,
While the board-roof lets the howling blizzard in;
And I hear the hungry coyote
As he sneaks up through the grass,
Round the little old sod shanty on the claim.

Yet I rather like the novelty
Of living in this way,
Though my bill of fare is always rather tame;
I am happy as a clam
On this land of Uncle Sam,
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus

Oh, when I left my eastern home,
A bachelor so gay,
To try and win my way to wealth and fame,
I little thought that I'd come down
To burning twisted hay
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus

My clothes are plastered o'er with dough,
I'm looking like a fright,
And everything is scattered 'round the room;
But I wouldn't give the freedom
That I have out in the west
For the bauble of an eastern mansion home.

Chorus

Still I wish that some kind-hearted girl
Would pity on me take,
And relieve me of the mess that I am in;
Oh, the angel, how I'd bless her,
If this her home she'd make.
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus

And when we'd made our fortune
On the prairies of the west,
Just as happy as two lovers we'd remain;
We'd forget the cares and troubles
That we'd endured at first
In our little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus

And if the fates should bless us,
With now and then, an heir,
To cheer our hearts with honest pride and flame,
Oh, then we'd be content
For the toil that we have spent
In the little old sod shanty on the claim.

Written in 1880 by Will Kelsey for Old Settlers' Reunion.

Rock-a-by Baby

"Rock-a-by baby, on the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
When the blow breaks the cradle will fall,
And down will come baby, cradle and all.

"Oh, rock-a-by, rock-a-by, mother is near,
Then, rock-a-by, rock-a-by, nothing to fear,
For angels of slumber are hovering near,
So, rock-a-by, baby, mother is here.

"Rock-a-by baby, the meadow's in bloom,
Laugh at the sunbeams that dance in the room;
Echo the birds with your own baby tune,
Coo in the sunshine and flowers of June.

"Rock-a-by, baby, so cloudless the skies,
Blue as the depths of your own laughing eyes,
Sweet is the lullaby over your nest
That tenderly sings little baby to rest.

"Rock-a-by, baby, the meadow's in bloom,
May never the frosts pall the beauty in bloom,
Be the world ever bright as today it is seen,
Rock-a-by, baby, thy cradle is green."

Sent in by Portland, Oregon, subscriber.

A Poem

BY CLARA BETES.

O universal spirit God,
We live and move in Thee;
Thy presence fills all space and time
Even to eternity.

No paths can lead away from Thee,
Since Thou art everywhere;
And no condition can there be
Beyond Thy love and care.

Like rays from one great central sun,
Like drops from one great sea;
Great Oversoul we are a part
Of Thy infinity.

Sent in by M. O. Mackintosh, Canton, 402 W. Maple St., Illinois.

Just Be the Best

"If you can't be the pine on top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill.
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

"If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass
And some highway happier make;
If you can't be a "muskie" then just be a bass,
But the liveliest bass in the lake.

"We all can't be captains, some have to be crew,
There's something for all of us here;
There's work to be done and we've all got to do
Our part in a way that's sincere.

"If you can't be a highway then just be a trail,
If you can't be a sun be a star;
It isn't by size that you win or fail,
Be the best of whatever you are."

—Author unknown.



Summer Radio

THERE seems to be a general feeling among Radio fans that as soon as summer comes with hot weather and lightning, Radio must cease. Many have already put aside their sets and are missing the best Radio that we have yet had. There is some foundation for this belief but it is far from being true.

The large stations will continue to broadcast during the entire summer and with the increased power of some of the best stations there is little or no doubt that reception will be good and Radio will become one of the chief pastimes at the beaches and summer resorts. Nearly all Radio fans will enjoy their annual vacation during the summer months and this will afford a splendid opportunity to do the experimenting and constructing so many have wanted to do but were cramped for time.

One of the greatest assets to Radio for the summer camp and beaches is the new dry cell tubes which have come into such extensive use during the past few months. The release of the new tube using flashlight batteries to light the filament has greatly increased the facilities of building portable outfits and the large Radio manufacturing plants have developed a very efficient set for this purpose and using these tubes.

Probably everyone in the Radio field realizes that lightning has a very decided effect upon Radio reception and it is very unwise to try to use the set during an electrical storm although it is doubtful whether the set would be damaged unless the lightning struck very close by. In case the installation is properly equipped with lightning arrester, there is little danger from lightning in fact, the whole system tends to serve as a lightning arrester as the rods now in use on many buildings for that purpose are based upon the same principle.

Although it is more or less of an experiment, there are several fans using Radio sets on their autos and many of them report excellent results. In order to use such a set it is necessary to use suitable values of inductance on the antenna coil and also the type of tube used will have a decided effect upon the results. The C V 199 tube is probably the best suited for this type of set and as this tube is of the flashlight battery type it is also very convenient for any portable set.

Many are planning to take their radio sets into the woods this summer and it will be well to remember that trees especially serve as an absorber of radio waves. An aerial erected in close proximity to a group of trees is likely to prove very efficient. In picking a location for the aerial, look for an open space and avoid having the aerial wire touch a tree or stretch near enough to allow a branch to swing against the wire.

In using the radio with the auto many are at loss to know just how to get a suitable aerial and ground. It is more or less a matter of experiment but one very good method is to connect the aerial lead to the emergency brake handle and use a sharp iron rod driven into the ground for a ground. It is better to use a little more elaborate scheme and stretch a temporary aerial from a handy tree to the auto

The Modern Farmer

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.)

shattering and loss of grain will also ensue. Another objection to dead ripe wheat is that it is more difficult to handle. In the great wheat belt of the Dakotas, wheat harvesting begins as soon as the straw for three or four inches below the heads turns yellow and dry; this early start enables the completion of the harvest before the last of the crop becomes over-ripe. Variety also has a good deal to do with the time of cutting. For instance, the white soft wheats of the Pacific coast may be allowed to fully ripen, then stand for weeks in the fields unharmed, if necessary, without suffering damage or loss. But some varieties of northern hard spring wheats, such as Velvet Chaff, must be cut "on the green side" to prevent shattering. Marquis, now one of the most popular spring varieties, is an early maturer that will not shatter if left to become over-ripe—but it is very difficult to thresh if cut too late. For your special guidance, since you do not mention the variety of wheat you are raising, it will be well for you to closely watch the "old timers" in your locality, the fellows who have made a success of farming and therefore "know the ropes."

"ERADICATING MORNING GLORIES.—Please tell me how is the best way to get rid of wild morning glories that threaten to choke out my crops in some parts of my fields. I plan on putting some land into winter wheat, but am afraid that these pretty, pesky climbers will kill it out.

A.—The best way to kill wild morning glories is to plow the land along about the end of July, during a dry spell if possible. This you could do nicely on the land that is to go into winter wheat. If there is time, it may be best to first plow to a depth of about three inches; about a week later plow again to a depth of eight inches or more. Under all conditions keep the land worked with a disc to prevent green growth. Wherever this plan is followed there will be a marked decrease in the morning glories the following season.

Comfort Sisters' Corner

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16.)

the timbers are broken in two, as you would break a toothpick.

At the present time there are about fourteen diggers. They have to dig fifty-one sacks of ore for one day's tally. These sacks are not to weigh less than about 220 pounds each. When they have their tally the teamster hoists the sacks, the sack handlers land them and load them onto tram cars and the tram men load them on flat cars ready for the train to take.

The diggers go into the holes by way of ladders that are screened in to prevent the men from falling. It is interesting to watch the men work. The gilsonite is much harder to wash off than coal dust as it contains oil and sticks like glue. No open lights or smoking are allowed near the mines, as the dust in the mines explodes and the fire will sweep the length of the holes which are all connected. Anyone found carrying matches is discharged, there is so much danger. We have lived here a year and there have been several accidents, but no one killed. My husband digs in No. 20, Hell's Hole.

I am nearly nineteen, and have been married two years. I am five feet, five inches tall, with dark hair which is bobbed. My eyes are dark brown and complexion is fair.

I would like to hear from some of the sisters and will answer as many as I can.

Wishing you all success,

GERRY.

ROCKFORD, 2621 CANNON ST., ILL.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON AND COMFORT SISTERS:

I have been a subscriber to this paper for a few years and the sisters' letters appeal to me more than anything else, though every department is good.

I wonder if any of the sisters can suggest a cure for stammering. My little girl, five years old, has stammered for two years. I have tried to have her talk slowly but with no success. I have asked doctors but they say she will outgrow it. She is a nervous child. If anyone can help me I will be very grateful.

Mrs. A. V. ANDERSON.

TENNESSEE.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON AND COMFORT SISTERS:

I want to thank you all for the good and encouraging letters I received. They caused me to see matters from a different viewpoint and I do not feel troubled as I did when I wrote the first letter. I thought I could

and use the engine for a ground. The windshield serves as an excellent insulator for the aerial wire, bringing it through the small crack between the upper and lower portions of the windshield. Do not expect results equal to a properly installed set for it is impossible to obtain such results, but a great deal of amusement may be had by trying out the various experiments on portable sets.

Questions and Answers

Q.—Where is the Bureau of Standards located? What is the address? J. L. B., Elm Spring, Ark.

A.—The Bureau of Standards is located in Washington D. C., and a letter will reach them with that address.

Q.—In using a 60 cycle transformer in place of an "A" battery it causes a loud hum in the receivers. What could I do to eliminate it? W. J. B., New Bedford, Mass.

A.—It is not considered practical to use 60 cycle A. C. current to light receiving tube filaments. It is possible to partially eliminate the hum by using a filter circuit composed of two choke coils and two condensers. The condensers should be approximately 1 M. F. capacity and the choke coils 1 M. H. each. You may find it necessary to use the choke in only one leg of the circuit instead of both.

Q.—Can a crystal detector pick up signals over 100 miles and if so, what hook-up? How can a 43 plate condenser be made? Can a piece of ordinary crystal such as a piece of an old sugar bowl be used instead of galena? J. G., Margo, Sask.

A.—A crystal detector will not usually pick up signals from a broadcasting station over 25 miles.

It is almost impossible for you to make a 43 plate condenser unless you have excellent equipment and the process is too long to describe in this department. It is very much cheaper to buy a condenser.

No, some crystals such as galena, or iron pyrite must be used in radio.

Q.—Will you please tell me the parts needed to receive wireless from 300 to 500 miles.

O. A., Hancock, Wis.

A.—The sets described in COMFORT as using regeneration are capable of receiving that distance under favorable conditions.

Q.—In using a 150 foot single wire aerial would as good results be obtained if the lead-in wire led from the center of the aerial as if it were led from near one end? Is it better to have aerial level or one end lower than the other? H. R. S., Woodbine, Iowa.

A.—Best results would probably be obtained by taking the lead from near one end, as otherwise your aerial would be too short.

For receiving, only, it seems best to have the aerial level, if possible, although not at all necessary.

It is true that the aerial should point in the general direction of the station to be received and the lead taken from the end nearest the broadcasting station.

Q.—Please let me know where I can get some instructions, directions and facts about making an Aeriola Senior radio receiving set.

C. L., Chesterfield, Ill.

A.—The Aeriola Senior set is manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. Whether they will furnish specifications of the set we do not know but advise your writing direct to them.

never live through this but I am thankful that the burden has rolled away and everything is going well. I am going to answer the letters as I can but should I miss any I want to thank you one and all, through dear old COMFORT, for the kindness and sympathy shown me. May God bless you all.

Your sister in COMFORT, A WORRIED MOTHER.

LINCOLN, 3282 HOLDBREDGE ST., N.B.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON AND SISTERS: I am old COMFORT hasn't missed coming to my house for nearly six years. No, I'm not an old lady but I do enjoy the paper and read it from cover to cover. Sometimes I would feel that I couldn't afford the different papers but some other was the one selected to be dropped.

I know a great many of you girls by names, and the boys too. We like to see that the men are interested in us, and to have their opinions on things which we choose in our way to discuss and it does 'em good to expound, especially the bachelors who have no one else to tell what they think. I have a big spot in my heart for them in their lonely lives and some of them are lonely even if they won't admit it.

How many of you read about Emil Cote? I think it is wonderful advice he gives, to say each morning when you awake, "Day by day in every way I am getting better and better." It makes one feel such an uplift and makes happiness radiate in and about us; to be better in every way means so much and to think happiness makes happiness. The mind has so much to do with the condition. Sisters, can't we learn to say it and see the results. It is said it takes 65 muscles to make a frown and but thirteen to smile. Don't use that excess energy in a frown.

I am thirty-nine years young, with brown hair and blue eyes and a fair complexion. I am five feet tall and day by day in every way I am getting better and better.

Mrs. MAY GAMBLE.

Best Ways of Doing Things Around the Home

When you clean your congolem runs, wring out your mop in skimmed milk and go over surface, then rub with clean cloth.

Cut out best parts of wornout underwear, hem and use for towels for the children. Homely, yes, but easier to wash than a linen towel.

MRS. PEARL GRESSOM, ATOKA, OKLA.

Add one teaspoonful of Epsom Salts to each pail of water that colored clothes are rinsed in. This keeps them from fading.—Mrs. L. A. DEANE, Moshum, Tenn.

To get rid of moths use formaldehyde. Saturate small rags in this and put in chests, and burn some on a shovel of hot coals in the room where there are moths. Close the room closely while burning it, being sure there is no danger of the coals setting fire to the room.

MISS BERTHA ARMURST, Zanesville, R. R. 7, O.

To keep cut flowers a long time, put a piece of any mild soap in the water.

A nice hanging basket is made from a carrot. Cut off about four inches from top, make center hollow, put a small stick through it and hang it upsidown in a sunny window. Keep the hollow filled with water.

As you iron clothes pin a piece of brown paper to those that need mending. This saves looking them over later.—Mrs. LILLIE GINTER, York County, Pa.

When cleaning greens add a handful of salt to the second water. This will make the sand sink to the bottom of the pan and another rinsing will leave the greens perfectly clean.

To keep raisins from sinking to the bottom of the cake, roll them in melted butter before stirring into the batter.

To clean velvet, dust lightly with pipe clay, then brush with a clean brush.

To remove coffee stains from materials, brush the spot with pure glycerine, rinse in lukewarm water and press on the wrong side.

Wrap cheese in a white cloth wrung out of vinegar and the cheese will remain fresh and soft for a long time.

Line the pan in which you bake fish with waxed paper and you will not have a greasy, sticky dish to wash.

Rub your new tins with lard and heat thoroughly in oven and they will never rust.

Rider Select sizes of Ram sample Ram 12 Month Tires! Mea

RADIO

Wanted School in Emma River How to m Directions This appear

To hear fr sas.—JOHN A

I should i quilts.—Mrs

Lefroy, St Wash, w Sheep.

Mrs. Irvin song "Chara

Mrs. Alice wishes to he about living

Mrs. Stella a shut-in, w day, August

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Mrs. Frank Ill., May, 19

Mrs. Jesse March 1906

Miss Etta I

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2 TIRES FOR \$9.45

FREE TUBE WITH EACH TIRE

Sensational Cut in Standard Tire Prices!

There is another of our record-breaking sale. Two tires for less than the usual cost of one, and a free inner tube with each tire. This is a real money-saving opportunity. Thousands of steady customers are taking advantage of these tires and you, too, can get them.

12,000 Miles

You can see the mileage in our tires. Order and prove it, but order now! Supply limited and going fast!

Note Big Saving on Orders for Two Tires

Size	1 Tire	2 Tires	Size	1 Tire	2 Tires
28x3	\$6.95	\$11.95	32x4	\$13.25	\$21.95
30x3 1/2	7.25	12.25	32x4 1/2	13.45	22.45
32x3 1/2	8.25	13.25	34x4	13.95	22.95
34x3 1/2	9.45	14.95	34x4 1/2	14.45	23.45
36x3 1/2	10.25	15.75	36x4	14.95	24.95
38x3 1/2	11.25	16.75	36x4 1/2	15.95	25.95
40x3 1/2	12.45	20.90	38x4	16.45	27.45

SEND NO MONEY We require no deposit. Shipment C. O. D. subject to examination and approval. Return same at our expense if not fully satisfied. You take no risk whatever.

ALBANY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
1505 S. Michigan Ave. Dept. 306, Chicago, Illinois

Cord Tires at Cut Prices

8000 Mile Guarantee

30x3 1/2 \$6.75

NO PRICE ADVANCE on GEM CORDS—the tire that gives 8000 miles satisfactory service. Cut your tire costs by these excellent tires at low prices. Best tire ever sold.

SEND NO MONEY

All GEM CORDS shipped C. O. D. Take the home and examine it. If it isn't the best you ever saw, return the tire and get all your money back.

Size	1 Tire	2 Tires	Size	1 Tire	2 Tires
30x3	\$6.15	\$11.05	32x4	\$13.45	\$22.00
30x3 1/2	6.75	12.25	32x4 1/2	13.95	22.10
32x3 1/2	8.45	15.55	34x4	14.50	22.25
34x3 1/2	9.75	16.55	34x4 1/2	14.95	22.50
36x3 1/2	10.25	17.75	36x4	15.25	25.00
38x3 1/2	10.75	19.00	36x4 1/2	16.00	27.75
40x3 1/2	11.25	19.95	38x4	17.00	30.00

Do Not Delay. Order your season's cord tires now at these bargain prices. 5% discount for cash with order.

GEM RUBBER CO., 1315 S. Oakley Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

2 TIRES FOR \$9.30

2 Tubes FREE

Standard Tire Prices SMASHED!

First time you can buy 12,000 miles of service for only \$9.30. During this sale 2 tires for much less than usual cost of one. Tires fabricated by the STEWART FORD RUBBER give you a remarkable service on good and bad roads. You, too, can get them.

12,000 Miles

During this cut-price sale, we give you absolutely free a Standard brand inner tube with every tire. 2 tubes free with 2 tires. Be sure to state if straight side or clincher if wanted.

FREE Examination

Send deposit of \$1 for each tire ordered. Send only \$2 if you order 2 tires. We ship C. O. D. for balance and allow examination. If not absolutely satisfied, return unused and we'll refund every cent of your deposit! You take no risk whatever! If you prefer to remit with order, deduct 5 per cent.

Money-Back Guarantee

Stewart Tire Co., Dept. 403, 21st & Racine Ave., Chicago

AGENTS WANTED! FREE \$800 OUTFIT

\$100 to \$200 a Week!

Take orders for the only auto lubrication which forces Heavy Oil at 2,000 pounds hydraulic pressure into chassis bearings. Makes greases, greases cups and greases "systems" out of date. Write for free sample offer.

SAAL HEAVY OIL System

100% Lubrication

Make autos ride better and last longer. Chassis lubrication is a white-collar job with service-station results. The document to first agent in each locality. Write today.

N. S. SAAL CO., 1800 Westmore Ave., Dept. 241, Chicago

Auto Owners WANTED!

To use and introduce the DIMPLED TUBE

Outlasts four ordinary tubes. Overcomes friction heat, increases tire life 25% to 50%. Is leak proof, prevents flat tires. Big Money Maker for agents, salesmen and garage men.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. TWO YEAR GUARANTEE. Write today for special introductory offer and big money making plan. Dept. 104.

WOLVERINE CLIMAX CO., Detroit, Mich.

Tire Agents Wanted

Use and Introduce MELLINGER CORD TIRES

12,000 Miles Guaranteed!

Lowest Wholesale Prices in America. Shipped prepaid on approval. Make big money all or part time. No capital or experience. Sample sections furnished.

FREE TIRE FOR YOUR CAR

to one user in each locality.

Simply send name today for valuable book, tells how thousands have gone into big business. SPECIAL AGENTS OFFER Wholesale Prices and FREE SAMPLE KIT.

MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO., 3000 W. Capital, Mt. 506, Kansas City, Mo.

Automobile and Gas Engine Helps

Questions relating to gasoline engines and automobiles, by our subscribers, addressed to COMFORT Auto Dept., Augusta, Maine, will be answered by our expert, free, in the columns of this department. Full name and address is required, but initials only will be printed. That we may intelligently diagnose your trouble please state the year in which your car was made.

Valve Grinding

IF the engine is to deliver its full efficiency, good compression in the cylinders must be maintained. If the cylinder head is fastened on tightly, the piston rings and the valves are the two factors to which attention must be directed. Ordinarily the valves will be the first to release compression. Manufacturers usually recommend the grinding of the valves about once a year, although this matter should be governed by the service in which the car is placed. Valve grinding is not a difficult operation and should be easily handled by the average owner. A simple means of gaining a fairly accurate check on compression is to open all the relief cocks except one and turn the engine over slowly with the hand crank. Open this relief cock and close the relief cock in another cylinder. After trying each cylinder separately you will have gained an idea as to whether or not the same resistance is met with in each cylinder.

If the resistance is weak or is not the same in each cylinder then it is a good idea to pay attention to the valves. The first step is to remove the cylinder head (if removable type), covers and the like in order that the valves may be taken out. A lifting tool shaped like a two-prong fork to pry under the valve spring retaining cup so that the spring may be compressed sufficiently to remove the retaining pin or key near the end of the valve stem. After removing the retaining pin or key, the valve can be picked out of its seat. Remove each valve and mark or label each one so that it can be replaced in the cylinder from which it was taken.

Examine the valve stems. If they show considerable wear, the best economy is to replace the valve with a new one.

The exhaust valves may show pit marks. This is due to the valve face being exposed to the terrific heat of the exhaust gases. If the valve is not deeply pitted, grinding may be sufficient to make the valve compression tight. However, if the valve is deeply pitted, the valve should be refaced. If the valve head is warped, a new valve is needed.

Valve seats are also susceptible to warping, and when such is the case, they must be recut before a valve can be properly ground into a seat. However, we will assume that the valves and seats are not warped.

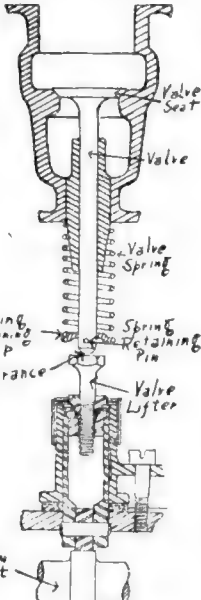
Before proceeding with the grinding operation it is well to plug all openings leading to the cylinder bore with rags or waste as it is imperative that all grinding compound be kept out of the bore. Valve grinding compound can be purchased at any hardware store. Clean all carbon from the valves and cylinders. Now moisten the finger with cylinder oil and smear on the seat of the valve to be ground. Place a little of the valve grinding compound on the finger and smear lightly and evenly on the face of the valve. Don't use much grinding compound. Place the valve in its seat and with a screw-driver or other special tool engage the slot or holes in the valve head. With just enough pressure to keep the grinding tool engaged with the valve proceed to turn the valve first in one direction and then the other.

As the grinding continues it will be necessary to occasionally raise the valve from its seat and give one-half turn before placing in seat again. This will insure an even grinding action. It is common practice to place a light coil spring under the valve as shown in cut which has just sufficient strength to raise the valve off its seat when pressure on the valve grinding tool is released. A valve is ground sufficiently when a thin but clearly defined silver ring appears on the full circumference of the valve face.

However it is excellent practice to test the seat. Wash the valve and seat with gasoline or kerosene and then smear the face of the valve with Prussian blue. After placing valve in its seat turn valve with grinding tool about a quarter turn. Remove valve and the blue on the seat will indicate whether or not the grinding is complete.

After grinding each valve, wash the valves, guides, etc., thoroughly with gasoline or kerosene as it is important that all of the grinding compound be removed. A particle of this compound reaching the cylinder bore can do considerable damage. Likewise compound in the valve stem guides will cause rapid wear on the guides and stems.

After the grinding and washing operations are complete be sure to remove the waste or rags which were used to prevent the compound from getting into the cylinders.



requires that they be placed so that they may be seen. Bumpers are accessories and not required by law. If your car bumpers hide the number plates you may be required to see the judge to the extent of a few dollars plus costs.

All thoughts do not run in the same channel. Radio outfits receive nothing until tuned in. When you decide to stop or turn, make sure that the fellow behind is "listening in." Stick out your hand so that he will understand that you are going to stop or turn.

When driving on a road where there is traffic do not brush off the ashes of your cigar with a flourish of the arm outside of the car. Also do not hold conversation with a passenger and endeavor to make your argument more forceful by continually sticking the hand out of the car. It is many times understood as a signal to stop or turn and keeps the fellow following behind you uncertain as to your intentions.

Water for Battery

The electrolyte in the storage battery consists of distilled water and sulphuric acid. In time, the water evaporates but the acid does not. The water and not the acid must, therefore be replaced at regular intervals. Pure distilled water only must be used. The water which we drink is said to be pure yet it contains certain elements which are injurious to the battery. Pure distilled water is cheap. It can be obtained from any drug store and is generally given free at any battery service station. However, when distilled water cannot be conveniently obtained, rain water will give good results. The water should be caught in a glass, rubber, china, or lead vessel which is left in the open. Rain water which has been in contact with metal surface such as cave troughs, etc., will not do. If you desire to use rain water leave the vessel in the open during the storm.

Curtain Fasteners

Many manufacturers are using a curtain fastener known as the "Lift-the-Dot" type. This fastener locks on three sides when snapped into place and resists all attempts to unlock it until the DOT is lifted. The open side is indicated by a large DOT and unless the fastener is lifted at this point it will pull out of the curtain rather than release its grip. This fastener is simple and durable if the operator will only follow instructions relative to its operation.

Skidding

Skidding is a condition over which the driver has no positive control. It is commonly caused by sudden application of the brakes on slippery pavement or turning corners at a high rate of speed. It is a condition which could be averted, but when it exists the driver may take certain steps and leave the rest to Good Lady Fortune. The skid is due to the centrifugal action developed by the car which causes the rear end to swing out to the outside of the curve. When the skid occurs, the brakes should be released and the front wheels turned in the same direction as the car is sliding. Do not throw out the clutch. Cautious driving will avert skids.

Snap Fasteners

When a snap fastener of the glove type refuses the usual effort to release it from its post do not keep tugging on the curtain as there is danger of ripping the curtain. A much better method is to use the blade of a screw-driver to pry the fastener from its post.

Use of Grease Gun

A grease gun which forces the lubricant out under pressure is standard equipment on many present day cars. The end of the gun is usually in the form of a bayonet coupling which engages with a nipple on the chassis. After forcing grease through a nipple do not disconnect the bayonet coupling until you have first given the gun plunger about two or three turns in the reverse direction. This will relieve the pressure and prevent waste of lubricant directly after the gun is disconnected.

Washing Car

Never wash the car in the hot sun as the water may dry on the body before you have the opportunity to wipe it off with a chamois wrung out of clear water. A streaked finish will be the result.

Clean Terminals

Refusal of the starting motor to operate is not always due to a run-down battery. The battery may be in good condition but if the battery terminals are loose or corroded, the resistance set up may be too great to insure the necessary flow of current for the motor. The terminals should be carefully cleaned with sandpaper and then tightly drawn up. A little vasoline smeared on the terminals will then seal the joints and prevent corrosion.

Answers to Inquiries

CYLINDERS FLOOD WITH OIL.—My Studebaker light six, 1921 model, leaks so much oil that it drowns the spark although I have had three new sets of piston rings put in, and finally a scrape ring put into each cylinder, but all to no effect. I would like to know if there is any way to stop the trouble without putting in new pistons.

A.—The safest method out of your difficulty is to write to the manufacturer of your car and describe your trouble in detail. In my opinion, the manufacturer is the only one properly qualified to suggest alterations in the oiling system. Lack of oil will quickly ruin an engine and when a change must be made, the manufacturer should suggest it. The maker of your car is the Studebaker Motor Car Corp., South Bend, Ind. Address your letter to the attention of the service Dept.

DIFFICULT TO START WHEN COOL.—My 1917 model Ford is hard to start when it has stood a while and the engine is not hot, unless hot water is poured on the manifold, and then it starts immediately. What is the matter? (2) Does carbon remover sold in liquid form remove all the carbon? Will it injure the engine?

A.—Open the needle valve of the carburetor a trifle more and use the choke and your starting troubles will probably disappear. Personally, I am not in favor of the so called liquid carbon removers. The Ford head is easily removed and it is a simple matter to do a thorough job of carbon scraping. It is beyond me to state whether the liquid removers would prove injurious to the engine. I should require a guarantee of this nature before using an agent of that kind.

DIM LIGHTS.—The lights of my 1917 model Ford car which are connected with the magneto are giving poor light, so dim that it is almost useless. Please tell me the remedy to get better lights.

A.—Providing you are using lights of the proper candle power and voltage, the lack of light is probably due to an accumulation of foreign matter under the spring of the magneto plug. If the cleaning of the plug does not improve the current strength, the indication is that the magnets are weak and they should be recharged.

CHARGING MAGNETO.—I find many useful hints in COMFORT. I would like to know how to charge a Ford magneto. I have a good 4-bar K. W. magneto. Can I use it to advantage for the charging job?

A.—In a great many cases, the magneto is said to have lost its strength when in reality it has not. Very

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.)

AGENTS! BIG MONEY SELLING

"A Double-Duty Device" For Single Price

Sentree

Make \$10 to \$20 a day selling Sentree, a wonderful new device to guard motor efficiency! Warns against engine overheating by flashing red signal and blowing whistle. Condenses all vapor into liquid, keeping water always in radiator. Saves oil and gas. No competitors, every auto owner a prospect. GET YOUR SENTREE FREE! Write now for full details!

ALBERT ALARM COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
607 N. La Salle Street.

NEW-TREAD TIRES AT 40¢ ON THE DOLLAR

Send No Money!

Here is a real opportunity to cut your season's tire bill notwithstanding advances in prices. For a limited period only we offer our famous Diamond-Treaded Tires—as illustrated—at less than 40¢. Made of NEW LIVE RUBBER and built on the best carcasses money can buy.

Special Sale Prices

Size	Tire	Tube	Size	Tire	Tube
28x3	\$4.95	\$1.25	36x4	\$8.95	\$2.35
30x3 1/2	4.95	1.35	32x4 1/2	9.95	2.40
32x3 1/2	5.95	1.40	34x4	9.00	2.45
34x3 1/2	6.50	1.50	36x4 1/2	9.15	2.50
36x3 1/2	7.00	1.60	38x4	9.25	2.60
38x3 1/2	7.50	1.65	36x4 1/2	9.45	2.70
40x3 1/2	7.85	1.75	38x4	9.75	2.80
42x3 1/2	8.10	1.85	40x4	9.95	2.90

ALL OUR TIRES ARE NEW FRESH STOCK and Guaranteed for One Year. Shipment made same day order is received. Pay on arrival and not satisfied, return at OUR EXPENSE. Specify whether straight side or clincher wanted. FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT when cash accompanies order. DEALER AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY.

DIAMOND-TREAD TIRE WORKS
3253 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Illinois

30x3 1/2 CORD \$2.00 NEW TIRE PRICE

GUARANTEED 6 MONTHS AT HALF PRICE

These are Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, Pisk and other best known standard make tires. All slightly used, but readily give our customers thousands of miles of splendid service.

LOWEST TIRE PRICES IN AMERICA

Size	Tire	Tube	Size	Tire	Tube
28x3	\$1.50	\$0.50	32x4 1/2	\$3.75	\$1.65
30x3 1/2	2.00	.80	34x4	3.75	1.65
32x3 1/2	2.50	.90	36x4	4.00	1.85
34x3 1/2	2.75	.90	38x4	4.25	1.85
36x3 1/2	3.00	1.40	36x4 1/2	4.25	1.65
38x3 1/2	3.25	1.40	38x4	4.25	1.65
40x3 1/2	3.50	1.40	40x4	4.25	1.65

SEND ONLY \$1.00 for each tire shipped. Balance C. O. D. Express shipments sent section unwrapped for inspection. 100% guaranteed eight months. Another tire given at half price for every one not used within eight months. Dealers and Agents wanted everywhere. WRITE—RUSH ORDERS.

ROSE TIRE CORPORATION
Dept. C123, 1526 S. WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

CAR OWNERS WANTED!

To use and introduce the great—**improve—**ment in inner tubes since autos were invented. Air gauge valve stem of every Tube shows at a glance through the Unbreakable Transparent Valve Cover amount of air in tires.

AIR-GAGE Heavy Duty Tubes

—sell on sight to almost every car owner because they save trouble, time, worry and expense. Add one-third to life of tires. Paul salesmen make big profits selling direct to car owners. Our million dollar factory can use 500 more salesmen at once. Experience not necessary. Big Illustrated Free Book tells how the Paul Plan will start you in this big money-making business without capital. Write for Free Book Today.

THE PAUL RUBBER CO., Dept. 7, Salisbury, N.C.

FREE TO AGENTS!

LU MIN I T I U S - C A P

\$100 to \$200 a Week!

Driver Agent! Put a Lu-Min-Us-Cap on your car (free and write orders day and night) 50¢ electric-lighted outfit free to men without cars. \$850 Ford also \$750.

W. C. Perkins & Co., Dept. 110 3249 Sheridan Rd., CHICAGO

Sell TIRES DIRECT FROM FACTORY

We want one auto owner in each locality to use and advertise Armour Cords. You can make big money and get your own tires free by simply sending us orders from friends and neighbors. No Capital or Experience needed. We deliver and collect direct. Pay you daily.

Most Liberal Tire Guarantee Ever Written

Armour Cords are bonded against Accidental Damage, Wear and Tear, Tread Separation, Blistering, Blow-Outs and Rim-Cutting for 10,000 miles. We are actual manufacturers. Write today for Great Special Offer to Agents and low Factory Prices.

ARMOUR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Dept. 55, DAYTON, O.



Through the columns of this department subscribers may have free advice from our eminent legal adviser on all questions of law except divorce matters.

Address Home Lawyer, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. Sign your true name and give your address. Name will not be published.

Mrs. R. E. H., Tennessee.—Under the laws of your state we are of the opinion that your mother's homestead rights in the homestead property of her first husband will expire upon her death, and that her children by her second marriage will not inherit any interest therein from her.

Mrs. C. L. S., Kansas.—We think the discharge papers of the soldier you mention belong to him and not to his mother or wife.

Mrs. E. K. S., Virginia.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that the rights of the man who owns the easement of a right of way across the neighbor's property would depend upon the terms of the agreement creating such easement and that you should examine same in order to determine his rights.

No Name, California.—We think the court records of the county in the state where your father resided at the time of his death should show what disposition was made of his property, and if your brother and sister refuse to give you proper information we think you should have the records examined.

Mrs. F. L. C., Wyoming.—Under the laws of Iowa, we are of the opinion that if your grandfather left no will, and if your father predeceased him, your father's children are entitled to his share in the estate, provided you do not neglect to prosecute your rights until they are barred by the statute of limitations.

Mrs. L. L., Maine.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that in cases where the parents are separated, the custody of the children is a question for the courts to decide, taking into consideration the welfare of such children, we think, however, the courts would be slow to award such custody to a father who has failed to provide a home or support for either his wife or child.

S. K., Kentucky.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that if the present holder of the disputed strip of land and his predecessors have held undisputed possessions of this property for a period of 20 years, and if the record claimants to this property were under no legal disabilities, the present holder could establish a possessory title to same, provided he properly defends any action brought to eject him therefrom.

T. B., South Dakota.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that children or descendants of children may be disinherited by will, provided such will is so worded as to show that such omission was intentional, and provided testator possesses testamentary capacity and is not under undue influence of any other person.

G. P. B., Tennessee.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that a married man, cannot by will bar his wife's right of dower in his real estate, but that he can have a provision in his will giving her other property in lieu of her rights in his estate and that upon his death she would have a right to elect as to whether to accept the terms of the will or her intestacy rights in the estate.

J. L. K., Minnesota.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that upon the death of a married man having no will, and no child nor descendant, the whole estate, after payment of debts and expenses would go to the surviving widow.

Mrs. T. W. S., G., Texas.—Under the laws of your state we are of the opinion that upon the death of either husband or wife one-half of the common or community property goes to the survivor and the remainder, in the absence of testamentary disposition, to the child or children of the deceased; we think any party in interest can compel a division of such property in the proper action brought for the purpose; we think a local attorney would be necessary to bring such an action.

Mrs. B. L. M., West Virginia.—We do not think the validity of your marriage was affected by your misstatement of your age at the time of procuring your marriage license. We think you might have been punished for such misstatement or that it might have been used as a basis for an annulment action. We think that under the laws of your state females become of age at twenty-one years.

Mrs. C. H. C., Illinois.—If the property in Indiana stands in your stepfather's name, we think it necessary for your mother to survive him in order to have intestacy inheritance rights in his property. (2) Under the laws of Texas we think if the property you mention is community property and there are no children nor descendants of children, the whole of said property will go to surviving husband or wife upon the death of either.

A. D., Montana.—Under the laws of your state, we think your household goods are subject to assessment for taxes.

B. R., Oregon.—If your debtor refuses to pay his debt to you, we think you can collect same from any property he may own not exempt by law from levy under execution, in the proper action brought for the purpose.

E. R. C., Illinois.—Under the laws of Wisconsin, we are of the opinion that upon the death of a married man, leaving no will and leaving no child nor descendant, the whole estate, after payment of debts and expenses, would go to the surviving widow.

C. S., Missouri.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that females become of age at 18 years, but that she cannot vote until she is 21 years of age.

Mrs. M. D., Georgia.—We think it will be necessary for you to employ a lawyer in the state where the property, upon which you hold a mortgage, is located in order to bring a foreclosure action on your mortgage.

Mrs. A. C., California.—Under the laws of your state we are of the opinion that a possessory title may be acquired to real property by holding absolute undisputed possession of such property using and enjoying same, and paying taxes thereon, for a term of not less than five years, which said period is extended in cases of disabilities.

Mrs. A. M., Kansas.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that estates of joint tenants, or tenants by entirety, descend and pass by devise in the same manner as the estates of tenants in common, survivorship having been abolished, so that property held in the names of both husband and wife, upon the death of one, without a will does not all go to the survivor, as formerly, but goes one-half to the survivor, and the other half is administered as the estate of the decedent, going according to the intestacy laws depending upon who is left, but the whole property will, in the absence of a will, go to the surviving husband or wife in case there were no children nor descendants.

Mrs. N. H., Florida.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that in the absence of a bargain to the effect that your husband shall have free rent upon the property belonging to his father's estate, he would be liable to the other heirs for their share of a reasonable sum for his use and occupation of the land.

Mrs. B. K., Ohio.—We think you should have an examination made of the will under which you and your sister received a remainder interest in the property you mention for if as you state your father had but a life estate in this property his wife or widow would have no interest therein, except that she would be entitled to support from him if he is still living.

A. G., Pennsylvania.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that in cases where the parents are separated the custody of the small children is a question for the courts to decide taking into consideration the welfare of such small children.

F. H. W., Kansas.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that upon the death of your husband, leaving no will, and leaving but one child, you would be entitled to hold your half interest in the real estate standing in both of your names, and in addition thereto certain small allowances, and one-half of his estate both real and personal, so that you would be entitled to a three-quarter interest in the equity of the real estate standing in both of your names, your own one-half interest and one-half (being one-quarter of the whole) of his share in such property inheritance.

D. B. P., Oklahoma.—If as you state the title to

the property you mention stands in your mother's name and if she had possession of same for a period of 37 years, we do not think your father's children by a former marriage have any interest therein, unless your mother is dead and left them some provision by will.

Mrs. E. C., Ohio.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that an action brought for the recovery of money upon an agreement, contract or promise in writing must be brought within fifteen years from the date of the last acknowledgment of the indebtedness.

A. M., Wisconsin.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that the remarriage of the man you mention, during the lifetime of his wife, from whom he was not divorced, was a bigamous and criminal marriage, and that he is liable to punishment for contracting same.

Mrs. J. E. C., North Carolina.—If your debtor has been properly discharged in bankruptcy, and if your claim is properly set forth in his schedule of creditors in the bankruptcy proceeding we think you cannot now recover from him.

Mrs. V. W., West Virginia.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that upon the death of a married man, leaving no will and leaving no child nor descendant, his surviving widow would receive dower of a one-third interest in his real estate, and the whole of the personal estate, absolutely after payment of debts and expenses, the balance of the real estate going to his parents, brothers and sisters depending upon who is left. We think he can, by will, reduce his widow's share in the personal estate to one-third, but that he cannot, by will, bar her right of dower in the real estate.

The Family Doctor

The remedies and advice here given are intended only for simple cases; serious cases should be taken to your local doctor.

Address, The Family Doctor, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. Sign your true name and give your address. Name will not be published.

Mrs. B. B., Cohasset, Minn.—Tea leaves should not be taken in excessive quantities of coffee. As a tonic take after meals a tablespoonful of Basham's mixture well diluted after meals.

Mrs. W. C., Mt. Airy, N. C.—You probably were torn externally during labor. Be examined and if there is any laceration of the parts have them restored. "Bowel" better give his full name and address if he expects an answer to his question. This also applies to others who fail to observe this rule.

Mrs. C. M. R., Oacoma, S. D.—The cause of epileptic fits is unknown. In the case of your husband, the fits have been caused by excessive eating of rich food. If this is so, his diet should be confined to very simple foods and not much at a time. He should keep his bowels free, drink plenty of water and take ten grains of bromide of sodium every four hours dissolved in a wine glass of water.

Mrs. T. N., Fairland, Okla.—The chronic discharge from the ear was caused by inflammation of the middle ear. Douche the ear with a saturated solution of boric acid. After douching the ear instill in the ear five drops three times a day of the following solution. Fifteen drops of tincture of iodine, fifteen drops of carbolic acid, dissolved in an ounce of equal parts of rose water and alcohol. Use the drops three times a day. Soreness of the breast each month is normal. The "twitchings" of the parts mentioned are of nervous origin and does not need treatment.

Mrs. G. B. E., Bladenville, Ga.—Have your husband consult some good dentist for the condition of his teeth and gums. He can also in the meantime rinse out his mouth with Dobell's solution. Your condition is due to inflammation of the bladder. Have your local doctor wash out the bladder daily. You can also take five-grain tablets of urotropin after meals.

Mr. F. C. P., Tacoma, Wash.—Gastritis does not cause constipation. For the nervous indigestion, take after meals one five-grain pill of asafetida. Spray your nose with Dobell's solution three times a day.

Miss E. S., Newton, Miss.—Your trouble and your sister's trouble may be a mild form of epilepsy. A careful diet, one free from sweets and pastries, and keeping the bowels free daily will help much toward preventing the spells. For your constipation you can take daily morning and night two teaspoonfuls of fluid extract of cascara sagrada.

Mrs. G. E. S., Scranton, Pa.—The irregular and excessive menstruation may be due to thinness of the blood. Have your sister take after meals a tablespoonful of Basham's mixture well diluted.

Mrs. J. T. T., Reagan, Tenn.—Your trouble is probably an intercostal neuralgia. Take after meals two teaspoonfuls of Warburg's tincture well diluted.

Mr. R. W., Overall, Tenn.—You probably have an enlarged prostate gland which needs special treatment. In the meantime you can take after meals five-grain tablets of urotropin.

Miss A. I. H., Cane, Tenn.—You probably have a chronic malaria following the "flu". Try two teaspoonfuls of Warburg's tincture well diluted after meals. Also for the inflamed skin apply to the eyelids at night a one per cent. ointment of yellow oxide of mercury.

Mrs. G. E. B., Elmwood, Wis.—We think your husband's opinion is correct. If you wish to reduce you can follow the following direction. On alternate days live on divided doses of a quart of skim-milk. On the other days live on green vegetables and meats, avoiding sweets of all kinds, including pastries. Drink plenty of water, exercise daily, dividing the exercises into three sessions daily of at least half an hour each. If you follow these directions, you will gradually reduce.

Mrs. A. B., Bradford, Mass.—You have a form of articular rheumatism (rheumatism of the joints). Rub the terminal joints in oil of wintergreen. Avoid sweets of all kinds. Take after meals, five-grain tablets of salicylate of sodium, well diluted.

Mrs. M. K., West Monterey, Pa.—Hemorrhoids of long standing will cause all kinds of nervous phenomena, besides discomfort. Operation is the only method of cure in your case.

Miss R. P., Afton, Texas.—Hard lumps in the breasts of females should always receive prompt attention to determine their nature. You should consult some good surgeon at once and if he thinks it necessary, have the lumps removed at once.

Miss D. C., Vardman, Miss.—For your chronic diarrhea live almost exclusively on boiled milk and toast. Take a teaspoonful of the following mixture well diluted three or four times a day. Bismuth subnitrate sixty grains, dilute nitric acid one-half ounce, paregoric one-half ounce and cinnamon water enough to make two ounces.

Mrs. E. D. S., Tahlequah, Okla.—When writing this department, hereafter, give full name. You have a chronic bronchitis. At night, over the upper chest, apply a large mustard plaster, made of equal parts of flour and Coleman's mustard. For your cough take a teaspoonful of the following mixture. Thirty grains of iodine of ammonium, one ounce of syrup of tolu, and one ounce of water. You can take this in the above dose four times a day.

Mrs. W. H. B., Canon City, Colo.—Your boy should have his tonsils and adenoids operated on at once.

Miss F. A., Keokuk, Iowa.—Paint the enlarged lymphatic gland once a week with tincture of iodine of potassium well diluted.

Mrs. L. D. M., Westville, New Jersey.—Have the wart removed by the electric cautery.

Mr. J. G., Luzerne, Pa.—Wash or shampoo the hair as you have been doing and do so daily for some time a lotion of resorcin. A two per cent. is about the right strength dissolved in equal parts of alcohol and water.

Mrs. G. S., Rector, Ark.—For your cough you can try a teaspoonful of pertussin well diluted between meals. Better have your sputum examined and find out whether or not you have tuberculosis.

Mrs. H. O. R., Health Springs, S. C.—For your chronic constipation take morning and night two teaspoonfuls of fluid extract of cascara sagrada well diluted. Locally for the hemorrhoids, you can apply compound gall ointment. If the hemorrhoids are very painful and protrude have them operated on at once.

Miss M. M., Weston, Ohio.—Your head trouble and ovarian condition may have some connection. Douche the vagina with a normal salt solution hot and see what this will do for you.

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Poultry Farming for Women

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13.)

drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water is a good tonic, and it is advisable to use it if chickens commence to look pale around the gills, or droopy in any way.

Subscribers are entitled to advice of our Poultry Editor, through the columns of this department. Address Poultry Editor, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. Be SURE to give your full name and address. Otherwise your letter will receive no attention.

Correspondence

G. L. M.—Yes, ducks will lay without a drake, but of course the egg will not hatch. Any of the general purpose fowls, such as Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, would be suitable for the vicinity you name.

J. P. E.—The morning feed would be better if composed of ground oats, corn, wheat bran, middlings and meat scraps. All brands of meat scraps are apt to upset birds and cause diarrhea, if suddenly introduced into their feed in any quantity. When first starting, put about a tablespoonful to every quart of grain, and increase the quantity very gradually. In this way you will have no trouble.

I. M. C.—It is really better to use hens which are two or three years old in breeding pens, but I have seen splendid chicks hatched from birds just ending their pullet year, especially when they were mated to a two or three-year-old rooster.

W. F.—Your letter interested me very much. It is so nice to hear of a young boy seriously starting in to keep poultry for profit while still in school. I know a young man who started just as you have done. By the time he was seventeen he had a good paying business. And now, at twenty-eight years of age, he has an incubator that holds twenty-five hundred eggs, sells baby chicks all through the summer, and has a laying flock which averages three hundred and fifty birds, from which he markets eggs all through the winter, and realizes a much larger income than his father, who is a doctor. About your hens not laying last winter, perhaps you did not give them enough vegetable and animal food, which hens must have to produce eggs. In the September and October issues of COMFORT, I will treat the subject of feeding hens for winter eggs. If I can give you any further advice, please write me, and I shall be glad to help you. It is against our rules to recommend breeders in this column.

L. M. J.—The birds have mange, which is caused by a very minute mite, which, when once introduced into a flock, spreads rapidly from fowl to fowl. It leaves at the base of the feathers, where it causes intense itching, which causes the birds to pull out the feathers, and also gets other birds in the flock into the habit of feather pulling. If you pull out a few feathers near any of the bare spots, you will notice what appears like dandruff at the base. The best cure is to mix one part of flour of sulphur with three parts of vasoline or lard, and rub well into the bare spots and the base of the surrounding feathers. Repeat the treatment two or three times at intervals of a week. Also, use a good insect powder on all the birds of the flock. Clean and disinfect the house and fixtures. Fresh lime slaked with boiling water or skim milk must be used. Add one ounce of powdered glue and six ounces of crude carbolic acid to every gallon. This makes a good whitewash that sticks like paint, and kills undesirable inmates of cracks and crevices. Yes, most sheep dips are serviceable, but they make the walls of the house look so dirty, that I think whitewash is to be preferred.

M. L. A.—If you turn to the first part of this department, you will find a cure for gapes. (Editor's Note.) It is against our rules to recommend breeders in this column, so I cannot answer letters about Muscovy and Crested ducks.

Automobile and Gas Engine Helps

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12.)

often lint and other foreign matter will accumulate under the magnet plug contact spring. Cleaning away the foreign matter will frequently restore a strong current. Many garages are now equipped to charge magnets without necessitating their removal from the car. I would suggest that you search for such a shop in case you are certain that the magnets need recharging. Regarding the installation of another make of magnet, I believe your chief difficulty would be in establishing a drive for this instrument. If you can install and properly time it, there is no reason why it should not give satisfaction for ignition purposes.

SPRING CRANK-SHAFT.—I have to put a new rear main bearing on the crank-shaft of my 1919 model Ford about every two months to keep it so I can crank and start it on the magnet. I know of several other Ford cars that are in the same fix. Can you tell me what causes such rapid wear of that bearing?

H. C. M., Seneca, S. C.—If as you state, it is necessary to replace the rear bearing cap every two months, my opinion is that the crankshaft must be sprung. The wear is much too rapid and can only be the result of an abnormal condition.

130 New Transfer Patterns

All The Latest Stylish Designs For Milady's Dress, Lingerie And A Linen and Fancy Work, Also Hoops, Stiletto, Embroidered

COMFORT needleworkers will welcome this splendid new transfer outfit consisting of five large sheets of patterns, five sheets of embroidery, cotton, different colors, hoops, bone stiletto and book on embroidery stitches. This grand pattern assortment, which easily surpasses anything we ever offered before, includes more than one hundred thirty new stylish motifs for all kinds of wearing apparel, table linen, towels, handkerchiefs and many beautiful articles of fancy work for home decoration. They may be used singly and in innumerable combinations. There are designs for corset covers, petticoats, collars, borders and aprons for dresses, lingerie, etc., borders for braid, towels, etc., anchors, repeat scallops in five different sizes, two sizes of fancy scallops, fleur-de-lis, French knots, child's dress, Dutch figures, scarf end for Bulgarian work rose design for pillow, corners for table covers, centerpieces, lunch cloths, handkerchiefs, etc., etc. If you have buttery, centerpiece, doilies, one complete 21-inch Old English alphabet, one complete 11-inch initial block alphabet, one complete 11-inch initial script alphabet, and various other designs—over one hundred thirty in all.

The patterns may be instantly transferred to any material by simply rubbing with bowl of a spoon or by pressing with a hot iron. They can be used at least six times with satisfactory results.

Remember—in addition to all these patterns, we also include free of charge, five skeins good embroidery cotton in different colors, hoops, bone stiletto and a book illustrating and describing all the principal embroidery stitches, making embroidery so simple that a child can do it. We will make you a present of this big transfer outfit if you will accept the following

Special Offer. For a club of two subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each, we will send you this complete transfer outfit, exactly as described, free by mail postpaid. Reward No. 9272.

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Comfort's Information Bureau

Under this heading all questions by COMFORT subscribers on subjects not relating to the special departments elsewhere in the paper, will be answered, as far as may be. COMFORT readers are advised to read carefully the advertisements in this paper, as they will often find in them that they seek through their questions addressed to this Bureau. They will thus save time, labor and postage.

Attention will be given any inquiry which lacks the reader's full name and address but we will print only initials if so requested.

Mrs. A. T. Omak, Wash.—Do you not mean to inquire concerning Sylvester Graham, who died in Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1847? It was he who became the father of the popular theory of hygiene and diet which has come to be known as "Grahamism." The name "Graham flour" derives its name from Dr. Graham, who wrote a treatise on "Bread and Dr. Graham." Practically all of this early reformer's ideas have been adopted by latter day exponents of physical culture and hygienic diet. We believe there are teachings of Graham. The more natural the forms which we take our food, the better for our natural body. Too much of our diet today consists of concentrated and de-vitalized food, making weak stomachs and weak bodies. A valuable dairy cow is often fed more carefully and sensibly than the man who owns it.

Mrs. W. P. West Virginia.—Diamonds are not a product of your state, except in jewelers' windows, and a fool certain you have not discovered any of these valuable gems. Show your mysterious "locks" to the professor of geology or high school teacher, who I think could promptly identify their place in the state of minerals. (2) You did not give the date of your U. S. coin, so we are unable to advise you concerning its possible value.

R. H. C. Arkansas.—Write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for information concerning the nearest U. S. Navy recruiting station. The present entering base pay of an enlisted man in the navy is \$21 a month. There are assuredly "opportunities for travel" in the navy, as the fleet makes annual cruises for target practice and maneuvers. The sleeping quarters of men on the navy ships are comfortably arranged. Apply to your nearest recruiting office for the specific details you require. (2) A marine is what might be termed a "sea soldier," that is, he is one of an armed and trained force stationed aboard battleships and at navy yards and naval bases. A marine is something very different from the "U. S. merchant marine." This last is a term used to include both privately owned and shipping board owned vessels for transportation and commercial purposes, and not serving as war vessels.

O. S. Shumway, Ill.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission is maintained by a form of endowment and has offices at 2507 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. You may address the secretary of the Commission, Mr. F. M. Wilmut, concerning the particulars of this letter.

W. G. D. Opp, Ala.—Few people have exact knowledge of the great area and enormous possibilities of Alaska. This mighty territory of the U. S. has an area of 586,400 square miles—about twice that of the state of Texas, and almost four times that of California. From north to south Alaska stretches a distance of 1200 miles—equal to the distance between New Orleans and Minneapolis. In breadth, the territory possesses 800 miles, and all this immense country has today a population less than one-half of our Alabama cities of Mobile or Birmingham.

The northern half of Alaska has many swamps which run back to low rising hills. This section is chiefly populated by small tribes of Indians who live along the streams. The southern half of the territory is mountainous, and along the coast in the southeast rise such mighty peaks as Mt. Elbert, 14,300 feet high. The highest mountain in the U. S., Mt. McKinley, is situated in the central portion of Alaska and has a height of over 20,000 feet.

The main industry of Alaska is mining, and the country contains some of the largest quartz veins in the world. In 1917 the production of gold was more than \$11,000,000. There are great coal deposits with anthracite and bituminous, which have received little development. Small deposits of petroleum have been located. Salmon fishing is one of the important industries—over \$70,000,000 being invested in this. The agricultural development of Alaska is limited by climate and sparseness of population. At present it is principally represented by truck farms near the coast towns and cities. All of the harder vegetables, except corn, can be successfully raised. Rain is abundant, and in the short hot summers, temperatures of over ninety degrees are not uncommon. Our Department of Agriculture has established experiment stations, and oats and wheat have been produced successfully in favored localities. Sheep and cattle have been raised in small numbers, and this industry is being developed.

As to lumber, about 27,000,000 acres of forest are under control of the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture. Lumber in these national forests is being cut so as to provide a permanent supply. In 1912, for instance, 45,000,000 feet of timber were sold. A map will show you that Alaska is lined with a chain of islands. Channels between these can be navigated by the largest steamers. In the interior is the Yukon river—one of the largest in the world. This is navigable for a length of over 1500 miles. There are many new railroads being built—one having been authorized by our Congress for a length of not over 1000 miles. This is nearing completion. All this great northern wilderness was bought by our Government from Russia, in 1867, for \$7,200,000—one of the biggest real estate bargains ever known! But we warn you that Alaska is much colder in winter than App. Alabama, and you should remember this before you move north to the thriving city of Juneau.

Mrs. E. S. Ballinger, Tex.—There are no vacant public lands in the big state in which you live.

D. A. V. South Carolina.—The letters "M. A." are used to signify "Master of Arts," while the abbreviation "D. D." signifies "Doctor of Divinity." It would be preferable for an Episcopal clergyman to be able to possess the last of these two degrees after his name.

Mrs. H. Singer, 116 Union St., Elizabeth, N. J.—Wishes information from COMFORT readers in the southern states as the best locality for an invalid desiring a warmer climate. Mrs. Singer's husband is a painter by trade. Write to her direct, please, any kind readers of this column who can aid.

L. B. M. Seneca, S. C.—January is named from Janus, the double-faced god of the Romans. February received its name from februa, the Roman feast of expiation and purification which was held on the fifteenth of this month. March is from the Latin word martius, pertaining to Mars. This was the first month in the ancient Roman calendar. April, which the Romans knew as Aprilis, is supposed to have been derived from the Latin verb aperire, meaning to open. May from the Latin Maius. June is thought to be derived either from Juniores, the Latin for young men, or from Juno, a Roman goddess. Others have ascribed the month to Julius Brutus, the first consul, or the Latin verb Juno, to join. July was first known to the Romans as Quintilis, but it was changed to July by proposal of Mark Anthony who wished thereby to honor Julius Caesar. August was named from Augustus Caesar, after first having been known as Sextilis. September is from the Latin septem, signifying seven. This having been the seventh month of the Roman year which began in March. October was the Roman eighth month, and its name is derived from octo, eight. November, for the same reason of number, is from the Latin word for nine, novem. December, again, takes its name from the Latin word for ten, decem. (2) In southern and western Europe the days of the week have names of Latin origin, but the names that we use are Anglo-Saxon derived mostly from the names of the gods of Norse mythology. Sunday is the sun's day, Monday the moon's day, Tuesday named after the Anglo-Saxon god of war, Tiw. Wednesday means Woden's Day—the Anglo-Saxons having thus honored one of their gods. Thursday is Thor's day, in honor of the Norse god Thor, the thunderer. Friday is the

day of Frigg—the being the wife of the Norse god Odin. Saturday is the one exception, being the Roman god Saturn's day.

E. S. Peru, Ind.—A vanishing ink can be made from a weak solution of iodine of starch. Characters written with this solution will disappear completely in about four weeks, leaving the paper blank. Also there is an ink visible only in the dark. This is made from a mixture of three quarters of a dram of phosphorus dissolved with three quarters of an ounce of oil of cinnamon. Mix, cork well, and heat till thoroughly dissolved and united. This is best used by placing the bottle containing the mixture in hot water. A room with the letters will appear like fire. It is best to write in a large flowing hand, that the words may be more easily read.

Mrs. P. S. L. Granite, Okla.—The vacant public lands of the U. S. are controlled through a bureau in the Department of the Interior. Address this department at Washington, D. C., concerning any specific information you desire. There are acres of land here still remaining in twenty-four states. Your letter mentions no particular section of the country in which you are interested regarding settlement.

Talks with Girls
Conducted by Cousin Marion
In writing this department always sign your true name and give your address if not, your letter will receive no attention. Name will not be published.

I will string the beads of my hours
On a string of beautiful purpose;
To do better work,
To learn a little more,
To be a little stronger,
A little wiser and a little kinder every day.
—Elizabeth Towne.

THE average "beautiful thought" is so far above the common, everyday mortal as to be discouraging, but all of us can live up to this. Start in by being a little kinder every day and it will not be difficult to achieve the rest.

PENNSYLVANIA BLUE EYES.—You should tell him frankly that you have no intention of marrying him, then he can never say you deceived him, wasted his life, etc., and all the other incriminations a man can think of when he feels that he is the injured one. He may take you at your word and find some other girl, so be sure you know your own mind and then you won't be obliged to write and ask me how to get him back. It is easier to keep a man's love than to regain it.

BROWN EYES OF VIRGINIA.—Just keep on doing as you have done in the past. Eventually he will realize that he isn't wanted.

Mrs. O. Georgia.—Aren't you making rather a mountain of a mole hill, though that's a poor metaphor I'll admit. You didn't love him, he didn't love you, so why should you care if your chum has taken him away from you.—If she could take what you never possessed, I am much surprised that you should let her see that it hurts you. It appears you just wait and see if matters are not adjusted satisfactorily.

BROKEN HEARTED, TEXAS.—My, my, but chums are getting meaner and meaner every day. Here's another who has taken her friend's sweetheart. If he is so easily captured, let her have him and keep him if she can.

B. T. H.—From your letter I should judge you sensible and wise enough to decide for yourself what is best for you to do. His lack of education shouldn't keep you from marrying him if his other qualities are so desirable and he is anxious to learn more. It is the man who has no education and is content to remain so, that I don't approve of. You can teach him, but marry him first—you've been engaged long enough as it is—lest after you have taught him things he should know, he should decide he could do better. I don't mean that you should marry him at once, but take into consideration your age and his, how much of a financial start he has and how much longer you can afford to wait for him before injuring your own matrimonial prospects, just supposing he decides he doesn't want to marry you. Men have been known to change their minds.

ETHEL, Virginia.—There is no "best" month in which to get married. It is people and not seasons that count. However, in your case, I strongly advise a month in 1928—not before.

M. Y. Penn.—Why not try a little judicious flattery on your sister. Tell her that people say you are fortunate in living with her so you can learn housekeeping from her, she is such a good housekeeper, etc. She may make an effort to live up to your praise, though I'm beginning to think that neat housekeepers, like poets, are born and not made. You can keep your room and belongings neat and clean. Study hard and fit yourself for work so you can be self supporting. It is a grand and glorious feeling.

BROWN EYES, North Dakota.—Of course it is all right for you to wear bright colors. I'm 'cups and 'cups older than you and I expect to go on wearing bright colors for years and years. In fact, I'm seriously considering the purchase of some red shoes. Suit yourself about going to dances. I shouldn't if I didn't want to.

PRO NOSS, Tennessee.—It is only natural that you should take an interest in boys and like to be with them and I don't blame you a bit, but you realize you are young to have a sweetheart or to be in love. Just keep on being a jolly, friendly girl and save your love until you are old enough to know where it is best to bestow it. I would rather not discuss religion but I can't agree with you that a person is a "sinner" just because he doesn't belong to your church or mine.

BLACK EYES, Indiana.—If you want a husband who will snoop and spy on you all the time, then make up with him, but think it over first. A man is the same after marriage as before, only more so. You will have to decide just how much surveillance you can endure.

LITTLE GIRL, Ky.—If you should return his picture, now that he is married, it would be likely to cause more or less unpleasantness for him. His wife, if she is at all like the average woman, would be likely to say, "Why did you give her your picture?" Either destroy it or put it away with the rest of the photographs that accumulate in a home. Do not write to the man with whom you wish to get better acquainted. Be pleasant when you meet him but let him take the initiative.

MARY, Texas.—Your letter has been sent to the Etiquette Department, almost all of your questions were for that department. Besides, I wouldn't write a letter on the violently pink paper you sent me. Pink stationery to me is as red cloth to a bull. It makes me furious. Please don't send any more.

BETTY, Georgia.—You would be very unwise to wait for this boy of seventeen. By the time he is old enough to marry, and he shouldn't be for six years, anyway—you would be twenty-eight years old and the chances are he would be in love with a sweet young thing of eighteen at that time. Better not think of him as a possible husband. In fact he would be most impossible.

M. P. Anacostia.—If your home life is really as unhappy as it appeared to you when you wrote to me, then you might marry and take a chance that you would be happier. It couldn't be much worse. You didn't say whether the man wanted to marry you or not, or whether he was able financially to care for you. That's an important thing to consider, particularly as your health isn't good.

TROUBLE, Illinois.—It is most unfair of your sister to ask you to give up the love of a good man particularly as you have already given up the greater part of your girlhood to care for her. She is old enough to realize what she is doing and how she is hurting herself by going around with a disreputable man and she should give him up without making it a condition that you give up your fiancé. Tell her you have no intention of spoiling your life even if she does seem determined to spoil hers.

DOROTHEA, So. Dak.—It would be quite proper to write to his sister for information concerning his whereabouts. He may not be better acquainted with you on his trip and unable to write to you.

HELEN, Okla.—You are still too young to know your own mind; maybe not, young, but I believe in stability. You thought you were in love with your husband; now you think you are in love with another man. A

married man, and if you could marry him you would be very likely to think you were in love with someone else—your first husband maybe. Of course if you were happy with him it might be different, but there are too many complications for a happy second marriage. I've noticed that unhappy wives are likely to think themselves in love with other men. The chances are so try finding qualities about him to love and resolve to be contented. Abraham Lincoln said, "I have found that most people are about as happy as they have made up their minds to be." Make up your mind to be happy and to make your husband happy. You are much better off than a great many women who write to me. It is all right to "live well" but at the same time you should endeavor to save a part of your husband's salary. It is unfortunate that he has to help his mother and sisters and brothers but perhaps if he sees that you are trying to save money he will feel more like telling them to go to work for themselves. He deserves considerable consideration from you and so does the wife of the "other man." It sometimes happens that a baby brings happiness to a home. Think it over.

JACKIE, Tenn.—It would seem that there was some truth in the stories you have heard, and my advice is to give him up for good this time, and don't have any relapses. He isn't worth the unhappiness he has brought and would continue to bring to you.

There, I hope I've helped someone.
COUSIN MARION.

Comfort's League of Cousins

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)
in a capable and (dignified manner. Yet Bill's ideas regarding diet could hardly be taken as establishing an average, I think.
Dwight, co-operation is good when men will accept of co-operation. The trouble is that too many of 'em are still in the stage where they think they can do better by operating on each other. This has been a situation which has worked destruction to many communistic experiments. Begun with high hopes. Man is an animal who persists in wanting to own things. He wishes to have his individual bone buried in the garden or in a safe deposit box. He likes to gnaw it and gloat over it alone, and has been known to growl and make fearful demonstrations when any boneless brother approaches his property. It is only rare spirits, rising above the flesh, who can have "all things in common." I have never heard before of the Louisiana colony. Dwight, Thanks for your news of it. Any tidings of men who co-operate more than they operate is encouraging.

League Shut-In and Mercy Work for July

"Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these you have done it unto Me."
Written references from doctor and postmaster must positively accompany all appeals from shut-ins. Every month brings to me many letters which disregard this simple and necessary rule. Appeals unaccompanied by the references required will be destroyed.

R. O. Bissett, R. 2, Box 92, Middlesex, N. C. Helpless and crippled by rheumatism for 31 years, this man's condition is a pitiful one. He is unable to move himself in any manner and weighs but 85 pounds. Mrs. E. A. Robinson, 215 Bell St., Montgomery, Ala. A widow of sixty, feeble, alone in the world, and with little means of support. Mrs. Leona Reece, Laurel Fork, Va. With four girls of ages ranging from 7 to 15, and one boy of 4, this poor widow faces an uphill fight in struggling to support her family. Clothes and cash are the ammunition of life she needs. Mrs. Lizzie Hale, Boons Camp, Ky. Another overburdened widow with four children—the oldest a boy of 11 years. Has always done her best to keep her home and head above water until ill health now adds more of a handicap. Give her a boost. Dollie Vernon, Leeksville, N. C. Afflicted and with afflicted children, this poor woman is in real need of aid. John Robinson, 1133 Phillips Ave., Springfield, Ill. A 68 year old sufferer without means of support. Mrs. Emma Craddock, Price, N. C. Ill health has overtaken this woman and her husband and forces an appeal for aid now in their latter years. They would help themselves if they could. Mrs. R. V. Davis, Newport, Tenn. A widow with three children for whom she is just able to earn food. The oldest child, a boy of 8 years, is deaf and dumb. The mother asks aid so that she may place this child in a school for the deaf and dumb. Mrs. Mary F. Lawton, Cameron, N. C. An almost helpless old lady of 76 who asks only a postcard shower of cheer for her loneliness. Give it to her, cousins. Mrs. Martha Grigg, R. R. 1, Box 33, Glen Allen, Ala. Crippled and bedridden, aid is asked in the form of clothes or cash. Through my error, I am sorry to say, this shut-in's address was wrongly given as in Pennsylvania, when first printed in this list in the February COMFORT. Lulu Thornburgh, Patterson, Wayne Co., Mo. Helpless from rheumatism and shut-in and lonely, aid and cheer from the outside world mean much to this sufferer. Send her cash and some thoughts of love.

Summer's sunshine must come mostly by mail to the shut-in and suffering who are on our long list this month. Turn the bright side of your hearts and pocketbooks toward them and give them help.

I want to call your attention again here to the regulation always stated in this department concerning proper letters from postmaster and physician which must accompany appeals from shut-ins and needy ones who ask for listing in this column. Original and genuine letters are required. For the safeguarding of our generous members, and in justice to those who carefully comply with the necessary ruling, no attention can be given to appeals that do not comply with the stated conditions.

Lovingly,
Uncle Lisha
Comfort's League of Cousins

The League of Cousins was founded as a means of bringing the scattered members of COMFORT'S immense circle of readers into one big, happy family. Its aim is to promote a feeling of kinship and relationship among all readers. Membership is restricted to COMFORT subscribers and costs fifty-five cents, only five cents more than the regular subscription to COMFORT which is included. The fifty-five cents makes you a member of the League and gives you an attractive League button with the letters "C. O. C." a handsome certificate of membership with your name, an engraved thereon, and the privilege of having your name in the letter list, also a paid-in-advance subscription to COMFORT. You continue a League member as long as you keep up your subscription to COMFORT. There are no annual dues, so after you have once joined all you have to do to keep in good standing is to keep your subscription to COMFORT paid up.

How to become a Member
Send fifty-five cents to COMFORT'S Subscription Department, Augusta, Maine, with your request to be admitted into COMFORT'S LEAGUE OF COUSINS, and you will at once receive the League button and your membership certificate and number; you will also receive COMFORT for one year if you are a new subscriber; but if you are already a subscriber your subscription will be renewed or extended one full year beyond date of expiration.

The League numbering over forty thousand members, undoubtedly is the greatest society of young people on earth. Address all letters to COMFORT, Augusta, Maine, and they will promptly reach the head of the department for which they are intended.

The Rainbow
"The flowers live by the tears that fall
From the sad face of the skies
And life would have no joy at all
Were there no watery eyes."
"Love thou thy sorrows; grief shall bring
Its own excuse in after years;
The rainbow! See how fair a thing
God hath built up from tears."
—Author unknown.

Crooked Spines STRAIGHTENED

Cure Yourself or Your Child of Hump, Spinal Deformity with the Wonderful PHLO BURT METHOD.

No matter how old you are, or how long you have suffered, or what kind of spine deformity you have, there is benefit and a possible cure for you. The Phlo Burt Appliance is a firm, steel and yet flexible and very comfortable to wear. It gives an even, perfect support to the weakened or deformed spine. It is as easy to take off or put on as a coat, causes no inconvenience, and does not chafe or irritate. No one can notice you wearing it.

Cure Yourself At Home

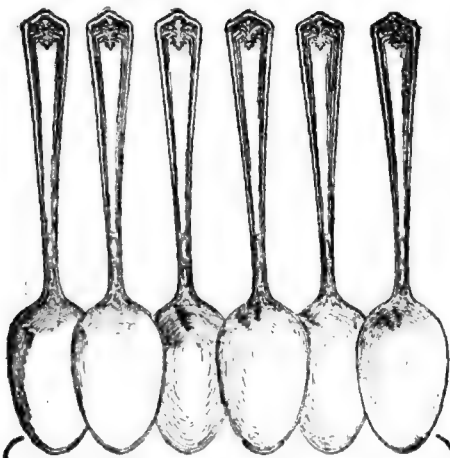
The Appliance is made to fit each individual case. It weighs ounces where other supports weigh pounds. The price is within the reach of all. Hundreds of doctors recommend it.

We GUARANTEE Satisfaction and LET YOU USE IT 30 DAYS.

If you or your child are suffering from spinal trouble of any nature, write me at once for our new book with full information and references. Describe case fully so we can advise you intelligently. The Phlo Burt Method consists of a scientific appliance and a course of special exercises. Has produced wonderful results or cure in over 45,000 cases. Phlo Burt Company, 334-7 Old Fellows Temple, Jamestown, N. Y.

Importers Sale

We are large importers of fine watches. Save over 50% of market price by ordering direct from us. Your choice of either high-grade watch. No. 1, octagon or round case, 14Kt. gold-filled, 20 yr. case with 20 yr. movement of fine jewels, 4 jewels (30 day). No. 2, octagon or round case, 14Kt. gold-filled, 20 yr. case with 20 yr. movement of fine jewels, 4 jewels (30 day). No. 3, octagon or round case, 14Kt. gold-filled, 20 yr. case with 20 yr. movement of fine jewels, 4 jewels (30 day). No. 4, octagon or round case, 14Kt. gold-filled, 20 yr. case with 20 yr. movement of fine jewels, 4 jewels (30 day). No. 5, octagon or round case, 14Kt. gold-filled, 20 yr. case with 20 yr. movement of fine jewels, 4 jewels (30 day). No. 6, octagon or round case, 14Kt. gold-filled, 20 yr. case with 20 yr. movement of fine jewels, 4 jewels (30 day). No. 7, octagon or round case, 14Kt. gold-filled, 20 yr. case with 20 yr. movement of fine jewels, 4 jewels (30 day). 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Six Silver Teaspoons

The Ever Popular "Avon" Design. BY buying in large quantities we are enabled to offer our readers this handsome set of six teaspoons for the ridiculously small club mentioned below. They are six inches long, made of pure nickel-silver, so there is no brass to show through, and they will never have that dingy or tarnished appearance even after years of constant use. The design is the beautiful "Avon" deeply embossed on the handles.

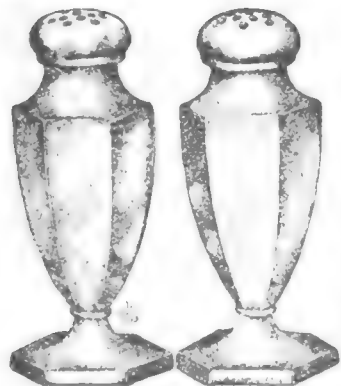
The rich design and splendid wearing qualities of these teaspoons combine to make this the most attractive premium offered in years. Our illustration does not do them justice. They must be seen to be appreciated. We know they will exceed your highest expectations.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each we will send you six of these fine Nickel-Silver Teaspoons free by parcel post, prepaid. Reward No. 9682.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Silver Salt And Pepper

New Colonial Design



THIS handsome Silver Salt and Pepper Set is the latest style and service. The new "Colonial" is without doubt one of the most fashionable designs ever introduced. And the set will give years of service because both Salt and Pepper are heavily quadruple silver plated. They are three inches in height, of good weight and on account of their broad bases cannot easily be overthrown, thus spilling salt and pepper on the tablecloth.

Solid Sterling Silver Sets are being made in this same popular pattern. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to distinguish the above set from one made of sterling silver.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50c each we will send you this beautiful quadruple silver plated Salt and Pepper Set free by parcel post prepaid. Reward No. 81314.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Stamped Pillow Top, Back And Fringe



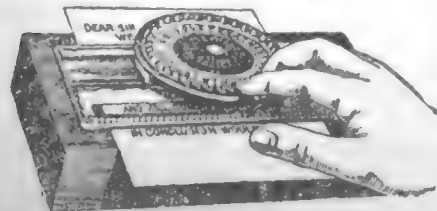
Reward No. 9382.

A Handsome Design

THIS beautiful Pillow comes stamped on natural linen. It is 18x20 inches in size, exclusive of the fringe, which is four inches wide. The design should be worked in colors—rose, pink, blue, green and brown are perhaps the most effective shades. The basket is embroidered in satin and outline stitches, the flowers in French knots, the leaves either in satin or lazy daisy stitch.

Special Offer. For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each we will send you this Pillow complete—top, back and fringe—free by parcel post prepaid. Reward No. 9382.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.



Little Giant Typewriter

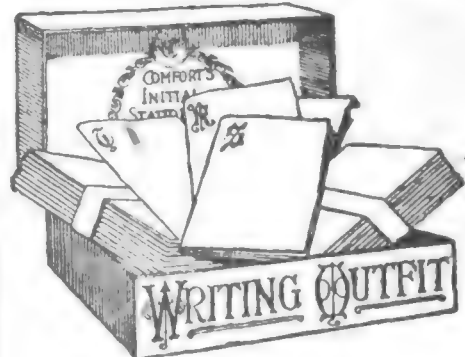
A REAL machine that writes very distinctly. Has every letter in the alphabet, all the numerals from 1 to 10 and punctuation marks. Uses any size letter paper up to 5 inches wide. For correspondence, making out invoices, statements, addressing envelopes, etc., this machine will do the work well. It is very easy to operate. In fact, a child can write on it after a little practice.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each we will send you this Typewriter free and prepaid. Reward No. 1202.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Useful Gifts for Our Club Raisers

Antique Jewel Box Box Of Initial Stationery



For A Club Of Two

IT seems hardly necessary to describe this beautiful Jewel Box as our illustration speaks for itself. It is made entirely of rich oxidized silver which will never tarnish. It is heavily embossed on all sides and on the cover. It is silk lined throughout and sufficiently large for all kinds of small articles of jewelry, trinkets, etc., measuring four inches in length, two and a half inches wide and two inches high.

Every girl and woman delights in the possession of a real jewel box for her dresser and our offer places this one easily within the reach of all. Like everything else, they cost a good price in the stores but we buy direct from the factory, hence we are able to make the following very liberal offer.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50c each we will send you this handsome Jewel Box free by parcel post prepaid. Reward No. 9952.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Latest Style Monogram

IT is now the height of fashion and evidence of the very best taste to use stationery with your own monogram initial or "crest" on it. In this offer we give you two dozen sheets white stationery 10 1/2 by 6 1/4 inches in size, each sheet beautifully embossed in colors with any monogram initial you desire and two dozen envelopes. Just think how nice it will be when writing to your friends to have your own letter crest monogram initial embossed in colors on this high-grade fine quality stationery. Remember you get one full quire of choice paper and twenty-four envelopes in this complete writer's outfit. Don't hesitate to send for this premium today because you will surely be delighted with it.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each we will send you a box of this Initial Stationery free by parcel post, prepaid. When ordering be sure to specify what monogram initial you want. Reward No. 9482.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

LOCKET AND CHAIN

For A Club Of 2

Rolled Gold Plate!

Warranted For 5 Years!

MOST every young lady wants a Locket and Chain. Other styles of neck ornaments may come and go but a gold Locket and Chain is always fashionable, can be worn with any dress and at any season of the year. The locket offered here is one of the latest designs. One side of it is beautifully engraved as shown in the illustration while the other side is plain. It measures exactly one inch in diameter and on the inside there is space for two pictures. The cable chain is 15 inches long and both Chain and Locket are made of heavy rolled gold plate that is absolutely guaranteed to



PREMIUM NO. 8-843

stand an acid test and warranted for five years. It is dainty, refined and attractive and we are sure that it will more than please everybody. This locket and chain guaranteed to be exactly as described is yours free upon the terms of the following

Club Offer. For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each we will send you this guaranteed rolled gold Locket and Chain free by Parcel Post prepaid. Reward No. 8843.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Needleworkers' Companion

142 Needles For Every Possible Need. Arranged In A Handsome Leatherette Case

Gift No. 1132

GIVEN FOR TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EVERY woman wants this big-value needle assortment—a needle for every need. 142 needles in all in a handy case of leatherette. The assortment contains: 75 gold-eyed sewing needles, 15 silk and cotton darners, 15 milliner's needles, 15 embroidery needles, 3 rug or tapestry needles, 3 chenille needles, 1 steel stilet, 1 steel tape or ribbon, 2 steel crochet needles, 1 steel bodkin or tape, 1 punch-work needle, 2 medium yarn darners, 2 medium and 2 fine cotton darners, 2 medium and 2 fine wool darners—142 useful needles in all, enough to last for several years.

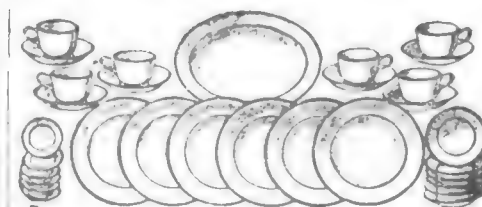
The case is handsomely bound with leatherette, is 5 1/2 inches in size when open and 3x5 inches closed. All the needles are made of the finest steel, with eyes perfectly beveled and gaged, and are far ahead of ordinary needles usually sold in stores.

This case contains the newest Rapid Needle Threader which will help you to thread the finest needle quickly and easily.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50c each we will send you this Needle Case exactly as described free by parcel post prepaid. Reward No. 1132.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Beautiful Gold Decorated 31-Piece Dinner Set



For A Club Of Only Twelve

So many women prefer the simple yet refined gold lined pattern in a Dinner Set, we have decided to offer this splendid 31-piece Set, consisting of six plates, six cups, six saucers, six fruit or cereal dishes, six individual butters and one platter. Each piece, which is full size for family use, is snowy white, without flaws or imperfections, decorated with a dainty gold edging and gold line. This is a design that is found in the most aristocratic homes—a design that you will never tire of. It is burned into the ware underneath the glaze so that it will never wear off.

This set is made by one of the best Potteries in the United States so we know it will please you—in fact, we are sure you will be delighted when you unpack it in your home and realize what a perfect set of dishes you have obtained without cost.

We are having these sets carefully packed so as to prevent breakage, and shipped by express direct from the Pottery in Ohio. The only expense to you will be the express charges, but these will amount to but a small fraction of what the dishes would cost in a retail store.

It will take you but a few hours of your spare time to earn this beautiful Dinner Set if you will accept the following special offer:

Given To You! For twelve one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each, this gold decorated, 31-piece Dinner Set will be shipped to you by express, charges collect. And this is not all. We guarantee safe delivery. If you find any of the dishes cracked or broken upon arrival we will replace them for you free of all charge. Reward No. 73512.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

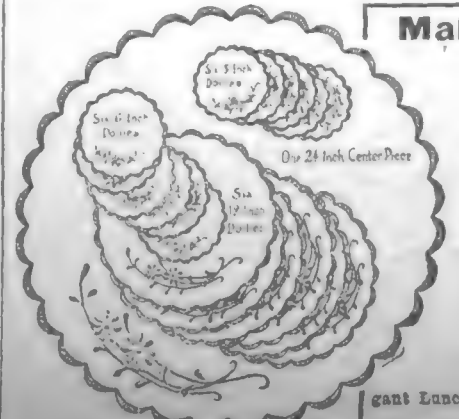
Make This Handsome 19-Piece Luncheon Set

We Will Give You The Patterns

ONE 24-inch Centerpiece, six 12-inch Dollies, six 6-inch Dollies and six 5-inch Dollies of the simple yet elegant design shown in our illustration. They can be made of the usual white material, such as linen, Butcher cloth, etc., worked in shades to match dishes used in serving, or of colored material to match decorations in the room, with the flowers embroidered in orange, with brown centers, green leaves and stems. Use buttonhole stitch for the borders, all-over embroidery or satin stitch for the flowers, outline stitch for the stems, and either satin or lazy daisy stitch for the leaves.

Special Offer. For only one one-year subscription (not your own) to COMFORT at 50 cents we will send you the transfer patterns for this elegant Luncheon Set free by mail postpaid. Reward No. 8381.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.



Writing Outfit

For Home And School

HERE is something home and by a big value—needed for writing is, of course, great which is made of long and 2 1/2 inch style, with a conveniently be carried three high-grade quality penholder, reality two pencils, pencil sharpener, 10-inch ruler and ink cup with cover.

This Outfit is a Lead Pencil Complete of its fine quality. Our readers children going to school, penholder, etc., a grown people like

Given To You! we will send you this outfit exactly as described, prepaid. Reward No. 9482.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Go



CLUB OFFER. For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50c each, we will send you this 24 Kt gold necklace free by parcel post prepaid. Reward No. 7312.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Beautiful



24 Kt

THIS beautiful 24 Kt gold bracelet, etc., is made of the finest gold, with a width and two inch plated outside and it makes a handsome should last a lifetime.

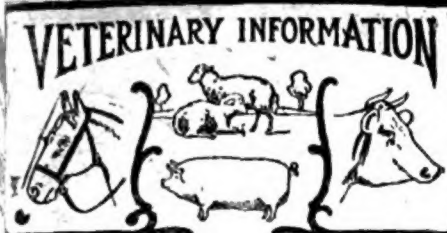
Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50c each, we will send you this 24 Kt gold bracelet free by parcel post prepaid. Reward No. 9912.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

2-Piece Toilet Set

THIS is a good grade Toilet Set, consisting of comb and brush. The comb is seven inches long, with coarse and fine teeth, and a fine green finish. The brush is two and a half inches long, and is a "Malachite" green back. We have sets and it never

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50c each, we will send you this 2-Piece Toilet Set free and prepaid. Reward No. 8381.



VETERINARY INFORMATION

Subscribers are invited to write to this department asking for any information desired relative to the treatment of animal troubles. Questions will be answered in these columns free of an eminent veterinarian. Describe the trouble fully, sign full name and give your address; direct all correspondence to the Veterinary Department, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. No attention will be given any inquiry which lacks the sender's full name and address, but we will print only initials if so requested.

RESEARCH WORKERS of several of the agricultural experiment stations of the country have been seeking a preventive and remedy for chicken-pox or contagious epithelioma of fowls. Notable success has been achieved by Dr. J. R. Beach of the California station in the use of vaccine against the disease and his namesake, Dr. B. A. Beach of the Wisconsin station has also thrown much light upon the subject. It would seem that vaccine prepared from chicken-pox virus confers a considerable degree of resistance against the disease and does not confer complete protection against severe artificial infection. The effects of inoculation with the virus of the disease upon chickens that have been vaccinated is mild compared with those shown by similarly inoculated birds that have not been vaccinated. The vaccine has also been proved to have considerable curative value when used on diseased birds. So effective has the vaccine proved as a means of promptly checking outbreaks of chicken-pox and canker that it is now said to be in general use in the poultry yards of California. There it has been found that the length of immunity produced by chicken-pox vaccine may vary from two months to more than two years. The chief use of the vaccine is to check the spread of the disease in flocks already infected. We have not seen it prescribed for application in uninfected flocks. According to Dr. Beach of California the efficacy of the vaccine depends upon the degree of virulence of the virus it contains since there is considerable variation in the virulence of different lots of virus and there is at present no successful method of standardizing the virulence of the virus, there is necessarily considerable variation in different lots of vaccine. This fault may be overcome in time, but we have not heard that it has, as yet, been removed. It is certain, however, that poultrymen whose flocks are affected will be justified in giving vaccination a trial under the supervision of a competent veterinarian.

LAME CATTLE.—I have a cow that became crippled in her hind feet and got so she couldn't stand on them; then it went into her front feet. She stayed that way three weeks. Many of the cattle here have been in that condition.

Prolonged excessive feeding of cottonseed meals and hulls often causes such lameness in Southern cattle and the trouble usually is associated with inflammation of the eyes which show a blood-red line around the pupils. Hemorrhagic septicemia is another possible cause and often proves fatal but without making an investigation we cannot determine the exact cause. Better report the matter to the state veterinarian or take it up with the veterinary department of the state agricultural experiment station as the authorities there will be conversant with local conditions.

POLL-EVIL.—Is there a cure for poll-evil? I have a valuable mare that has it so badly she can hardly get her head to the ground to graze.

A.—You do not describe the condition present, but we take it that pus is discharging from one or more openings in a swelling or just behind the ears. If that is the case dead or diseased cartilage causes inflammation of pus and should be removed by a qualified surgeon. Indiscriminate cutting is dangerous in a case of poll-evil as important blood vessels and other structures are present in the affected part. Until you can have an expert operate, syringe out the opening daily with a 1-to-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury and then pack the openings full of boric acid. The disease is curable when professionally treated.

KICKING COW.—Will you tell me how to manage a kicking cow?

A.—Buckle a wide strap around the hind leg just above the hock and put a rope around the body just in front of the udder. Pad it where it crosses the milk veins and tighten it when kicking starts. If the teats are sore apply melted unsalted lard each evening.

ABSCESS.—I have an American fox dog that was injured over the eye and pus formed. I would like to know if there is a remedy for it or not.

A.—An abscess or infection of a wound caused formation of an abscess filled with pus which should have been liberated by making a free incision. Treatment would then consist in keeping it clean and disinfected by swabbing with peroxide of hydrogen twice daily and then dusting it with finely powdered boric acid. A bullet or other foreign object possibly present, should of course be looked for and removed at the time of lancing the abscess.

STRUCTURE OF TEETH.—Please tell me if a horse sheds his back teeth, or are the caps just shed? Has a horse's tooth a nerve and enamel?

A.—The first three grinding teeth above and below are called premolars and at first are temporary or milk teeth. Their roots are absorbed in time and then the "caps," "shells" or "crowns" are pushed off by the incoming permanent teeth and drop out of the mouth. Sometimes they lodge, cause ill-thrift and should be removed. The three back grinders above and below in each jaw are permanent from the first. The nerve of the tooth is in the root. The tooth proper is composed of enamel, dentine and cement in folic. Each ingredient has a different density, the enamel being the hardest. Consequently the grinding surface of the tooth always remains rough as the three ingredients or structures wear off at different rates of speed.

GOITER.—Can you tell me why my pigs die? They farrowed February 22 and lived for three or four weeks on the sow's milk and weighed between 15 and 19 pounds. Do young pigs have goiters? (2) What is a good worm expeller for pigs?

A.—Pigs are commonly affected with goiter and when that disease is present usually are born hairless. It may be prevented by giving the pregnant sow one or two grains of iodide of potash daily in water or feed during the last half of pregnancy. (2) To expel worms give 30 drops of oil of chenopodium and one-half an ounce of castor oil for every 50 pounds of body weight. Withhold feed for 24 hours before treatment. Give the medicine by means of a syringe in the mouth. Repeat it in two weeks. Pigs in places long used by hogs almost invariably are infested with worms. Keep them absolutely away from such places.

CANKER OF EAR.—I have a valuable hunting doe of the hound breed that has a yellow discharge from his ears with an offensive odor. It seems to affect his throat.

A.—Twice daily perfectly cleanse the ears with swabs of cotton batting tied on a small stick and saturated with peroxide of hydrogen, or wood alcohol. Then dry well and fill cavity of ear with finely powdered boric acid. Make the dog live an active outdoor life and feed a light laxative ration. Always dry the ears after the dog has been swimming or has been bathed.

HARD MILK.—I have a cow that has been fresh about two months. She gives a large amount of milk but openings in her teats seem to be too small. Is there some way the teats could be opened?

A.—Test plugs or dilators may be used to increase the caliber of the teats ducts so that milking may be made easier. Such instruments must be sterilized by boiling for 15 minutes each time before use else they will be sure to cause infection which may end in destructive mammitis (garget). The best dilator is one of glove-stretcher pattern. It is used several times daily increasing the degree of dilatation gradually until the ducts are sufficiently enlarged. Veterinarians own such instruments which may be bought from any dealer in veterinary supplies and from some of the large mail-order houses.

COURTING COW.—We have a cow that gets estranged when she eats or after she drinks. She is nine years old, gives lots of milk, is in good condition, and eats heartily. She has rock salt where she can get it all the time. Does it cause her to cough? We give her the best of feed, we thought she might have something in her windpipe.

A.—Examine the mouth as some sharp object may

have lodged in the tongue, cheeks or throat and be the cause of the choking and coughing spells, or sharp points on the teeth possibly may be having that effect. If nothing of the sort can be found better have the cow tested with tuberculin as the tuberculous would be a possible cause especially if the cow is not native-born.

MAMMITIS.—The left fore teat of my cow's udder is swollen and the milk is yellow and lumpy. Can you give me the cause and what to do? Mrs. E. W. G.

A.—Isolate the cow at once and have her milked by a person who does not attend to the other cows or at least milk her last. She is affected with mammitis and the infection is readily conveyed from cow to cow by the milker's hands or may be contracted by the teats coming in contact with floors or other contaminated by udder. Cleanse, disinfect and whitewash the stall she occupies including the floor and gutter. Let a calf nurse until the milk flow diminishes in the sound quarters and then fit her for the butcher. We do not think that treatment will succeed or pay.

Loco Poisoning.—I have a gelding, six years old, that is locoed. What can I do for him? A. B. C.

A.—If you can keep the locoed horse absolutely away from loco weed and give him sound grass or hay and grain, he may recover in time if given Fowler's solution of arsenic. Give him two drams night and more later if seen in a little water. It may be sprinkled Epsom salt in water daily. Also give enough usual constipation is present. Discontinue the arsenic solution gradually, when no longer needed, taking at least 10 days to the process.

COURTING COW.—Will you please tell me what will cure "distemper" in cows. My cow has a cough and her nose runs and she seems to jerk a little when she gets her breath. Her calf is three weeks old. She gives six quarts of milk at night and four and one-half in the morning. Is the milk all right to use?

A.—Cows do not suffer with a disease called "distemper," as do horses and dogs, but may have catarrhal fever. As tuberculosis always is to be suspected when a cow shows the symptoms you mention, you should have the cow tested with tuberculin. If she proves to be affected and as the disease is dangerous for use by man or animals and as the disease is also incurable and contagious she will have to be disposed of in the manner the veterinarian will recommend.



"Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidding manners."—Bishop Middleton.

Through the columns of this department free information pertaining to Etiquette, Personal Appearance and kindred subjects will be given in answer to questions by our subscribers, but not more than two questions the same month by any one subscriber. Address: Etiquette Editor, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine, and give your own full name and address. Name will not be published.

HAPPY KID, Rocky, Okla.—Custom decrees that the engagement ring be worn on the third finger of the left hand—that is, the finger next to the "pinkie," as we used to call it when I was a "happy kid" in pinafore ages and ages ago. (2) "Are long engagements dangerous?" you ask; Well, it depends upon how long the marriage agreement might be and with whom it was made. An engagement with a burglar, for instance, might be dangerous even for the short period of three weeks. But for various reasons, we do not think an engagement should be longer than a certain number of months. A year or more is too long, unless circumstances of some sort absolutely demand the delay, or some vicissitude postpones the wedding day. It is taken for granted that if a man asks a girl to marry him, he has known and loved her for a reasonable length of time and she has also established a positive or an affirmative opinion of his character and her own liking for him. If they decide to marry, then, there is no reason for further delay than convenience may dictate and propriety demand. We believe in short engagements—and long happinesses!

E. N., Mabel, N. C.—See reply above to Happy Kid, Rocky, Okla., concerning length of the engagement period. (2) You do not give your age, which we are guessing as eighteen. For a girl of that age, who was five feet, three inches in height, an ideal weight has been placed as 120 pounds. Subtract a pound if you are a year younger—or subtract two pounds if you are sweet sixteen!

M. J., Guy's Mills, Wis.—You do not give your age, but we answer that no young girl should correspond or maintain any acquaintance with a boy or young man of which her mother may be ignorant. If there is concealment there must be a reason for the secrecy—and if there is such a reason, it must be a wrong one. Come out in the open, it is always the better way. (2) For a girl of your height and coloring, the darker shades of green and the lighter shades of brown, would be most suitable. Avoid light blue, pale green, and any of the lighter shades of pink. Any shade of yellow you may wear with happy results, we think; also tints of gray, dark red, and as much white, black and navy blue as you wish.

GRAY EYES, Pennsylvania.—Tell your escort at the restaurant what you think you would like to eat, and let him then give the order for both to the waiter. (2) You need not rise when this young man is presented to you.

BROWN EYES OF TENNESSEE.—A lady is not "introduced to a man," but he to her. No set phrases are necessary, and a man should not say, "Glad to meet you," or anything resembling such a sentence. The man may bow, with a "how do you do?" which expresses pleasure, and may shake hands if the lady extends her hand for this ceremony. After that let conversation take its happy course and acquaintance ripple on undisturbed down the social stream.

H. E. B., Vona, Colo.—It is certain that a lady could not take time to remove her glove before shaking hands in the acknowledgment of an introduction, and she needs to make no apology if her hands are covered at the time an introduction takes place.

M. O., Ackerman, Miss.—Most assuredly it would be proper to give your teacher his established dignity of title and call him "Mr. Ray." In fact, any other manner of addressing him we would consider unsuitable.

A. W. AND A. M. W., Magnolia, Ark.—What do we think about a boy who has been corresponding with a girl for over a year and will not come to see her? Well, we have the decided opinion that the girl should cease asking him to come to see her, as she may be going to see another girl who is not so far off that he has to pay calls by mail. (2) If this boy and girl have been "going together" for four years and have "a bust up every month," it certainly looks as if there was a clash of temperament somewhere which would bode ill for future happiness when they might start "rolling together" for the long journey of married years. True love does not always run smooth, but it need not be as full of bumps as a back road in spring, or as liable to "bust up" as a four-year-old Ford tire.

M. W., Mississippi.—Yes, you may properly ask this boy into your home after he has escorted you back from church or any evening entertainment. When he calls for you, to escort you any place, you should also ask him in. It is taken for granted that you would not be waiting for him with hat and wraps on ready to leave the house. If you fear that any conversation of your calling escort is delaying things so that you will be starting too late for the evening's entertainment, it would be quite proper for you to suggest this, should your happy caller be neglectful of the flight of the minutes.

J. B., Hellis, Okla.—It is correct that you should thank your escort after the return from an evening's entertainment to which he has taken you. Say: "Thank you for taking me; I enjoyed it ever so much"—or some phrases of like nature and pleasantness.

E. M. W., Gulfport, Miss.—As for a "sign in winkling," it is assuredly a sign of bad manners. (2) A girl may let a boy take her by the arm to offer assis-

tance or protection when such extra care may be needed at a crowded crossing or in like circumstances. (3) We permit you to exceed this department's regulation of two questions a month, that we may tell you earlier and distinctly that "when a girl's mother won't let her have fellows," this girl should not meet them away from home, unknown to her mother and in contradiction of her wishes and instructions.

Tyke, Mississippi.—You may thank your fiancé as heartily as you wish for the engagement ring he gives you—even a kiss would not be too much. (2) You may give your fiancé any article of personal jewelry of initiated cuff links a pencil, a fountain pen, a cigarette case—any of these would be appropriate gifts.

UNCERTAIN, Munich, N. D.—How much a boy really cares for a girl can never be judged by the number of times he wants to kiss her. Most boys wish to kiss every girl they "go" with, and if girls were a little more chary of cheeks and lips, these affectionate expect to be granted so much liberty. A kiss is a sign she is engaged. Let your companion on your ride find out that this is your opinion—and to stick to it. We think he will respect you the more—and you will not lose his affection—if it is real affection worth retaining.

BROWN EYES, Mississippi.—Mind your parents first—and let the boys come later. You must not ask you to do what your parents think unwise. Also you do not tell us your age. (2) Yes; you should assuredly ask this boy into your house when he comes to take you to church.

It Is Well to Remember

That every promise is a debt.
That two wrongs never make a right.
That a stitch in time saves nine.
That it is never too late to mend.
That shrouds are made without pockets.
That he is well paid who is satisfied.
That it is better to be innocent than penitent.
That there is no worse joke than a true one.
That it is much easier to be critical than correct.
That it is easier to give advice than to follow it.
That there would be no shadows if there were no sunshine.
That the most profound joy has more of gravity than gaiety in it.
That character is what you are; reputation is what people think you are.
That there is nothing so strong or safe in an emergency of life as the simple truth.
That if you are going to do a good thing, do it now; if you are going to do a mean thing, wait—don't do it.

Missing Relatives and Friends

For the convenience of its subscribers, COMFORT reopens the "Missing Relatives and Friends" column. To the readers of COMFORT is extended the privilege of inserting three-line notices in this column if they will secure only one yearly subscription to COMFORT at 50c. If you wish to find a missing relative or friend you can insert a three-line notice containing not over 22 words in this column by securing only one new subscription at 50c. If a longer notice is required send one 50c subscription for each additional seven words.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Uncle Jerome Forrester or Aunt Mary Blackman, please notify Mrs. Rosella Gross, Bartlesville, Route 1, Box 176, Okla.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Alice Ann Richards and James Brewer Richards, last heard from in Minnesota, please notify William Francis Richards, Alamosa, Colo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Norman E. Herrington, last heard from in Friendship, Indiana. Your mother needs you. Reward given to anyone who can give me his address. Annie L. Herrington, El Centro, 239 4th St., Calif.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charlie L. Parsons, went from Sioux City, Iowa to Mexico, Texas the first of April 1922. Last heard from in Mexico, Texas, Age 22, about 5 1/2 feet tall, fair complexion, dark brown hair and blue eyes. Please write his sister, Mrs. Annie Martin, Crofton, Route 1, Ky.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of my husband Admiral Dewey Cowan, last heard from in Marshall, Illinois. Fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. Age 24 years. Please notify his wife Mrs. A. D. Cowan, Casa, Ark.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Dave and Annie Mae Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wyatt, last heard of in Winston Salem, N. C., please notify Mr. A. R. Wyatt, Stewart, Ala.

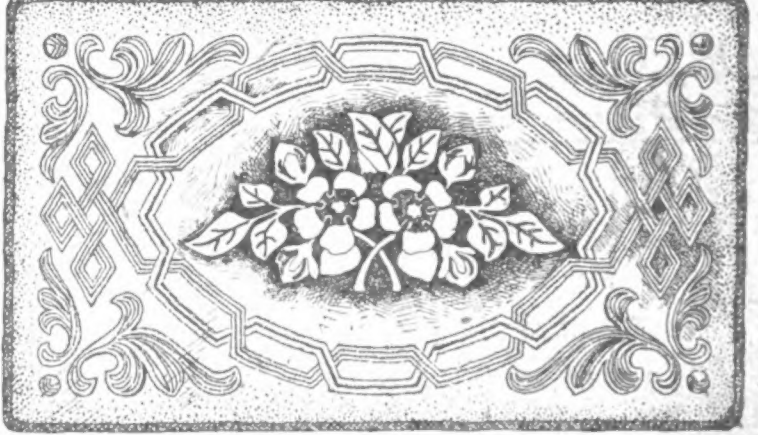
To the man I met between Elreño and Oklahoma City, Okla., about the 20th of November, 1922. I only had a short talk and should have made better use of my time. Please write Mrs. A. L. Brown, Fairfax, Box 446, Okla.

She Has a Long Reach

The killing took place at St. Charles and Gravier Streets. Then she turned and handed the weapon to a policeman, Corporal Michael Buckley, who stood about 50 feet away.—New York American.

William T. Tilden, 2nd, world's champion, was challenged to play ping pong a game he did not know, against the junior champion of the Germantown Y. M. C. A. Tilden lost the first set then won two straight and the match.

Free Outfit For Home Rug Making



TO those of our readers who desire to take up the fascinating and profitable work of home rug-making, we are prepared to furnish everything necessary for the work. For a club of only four one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each, we will send you free, by parcel post prepaid, one large piece of burlap for a rug 31 by 54 inches in size, stamped with the handsome "link" design illustrated above. We will also send you one steel hook, complete instructions for making the rug and instructions as to what color to use and where—the signal numbers in these instructions corresponding with the same numbers stamped on the burlap. Reward No. 8054.

If you prefer to pay cash, we will send you the stamped burlap prepaid for \$1.00 and the hook prepaid for 25 cents. (\$1.25 for both.) Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Daisy Pump Action Repeating Air Rifle

THIS is the new Daisy pump air rifle—an air rifle with a genuine pump action. It is a repeater—you pull the magazine full of shot—pull the slide toward the stock and it is all loaded, cocked and ready to fire. You can fire the Daisy almost as fast as you can pull the trigger without taking it from your shoulder. This is why it is so far ahead of any other air rifle you ever saw. In appearance the "Daisy" is a beauty. From end of stock to end of barrel it is 35 inches long, weighs 3 1/4 pounds, all metal parts are of steel with non-rusting blue gun metal finish, the stock is of genuine black walnut, hand polished, and it has adjustable sights front and rear. It is a take-down model, or in other words, the barrel may be removed from the stock which makes it a gun very convenient to carry on long trips as it can be packed in a very small space. We will make you a present of a "Pump Action Daisy" and send it to you by Parcel Post prepaid if you will accept the following Club Offer. For a club of eleven one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each, we will send you a Daisy Pump Action Repeating Air Rifle exactly as described above by Parcel Post prepaid. (Reward No. 72311.) Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Costs You Nothing to Try It The NATURAL BODY BRACE

Cures Female Weakness—Makes Walking and Work Easy

Endorsed by Every Physician Who Has Used It. Adjustable to Fit All Figures. Simple in Construction. Comfortable.

Ninety-eight per cent of its wearers like this:

"720 Ward St., Jacksonville, Fla.

I have found your Body Brace to be all that you say for it. I feel like a new woman, after complaining for about 8 years with womb troubles, whites, cramps at menstruation, constipation, kidney trouble, palpitation of heart, backache, headache, no appetite, etc. I have not had a pain since wearing the brace. I feel like a girl of sixteen.

Mrs. Edward H. Carr.

Money Refunded if Brace is Not Satisfactory. Send for Full Information with Illustrated Book, free. Address HOWARD C. RASH, Pres., The Natural Body Brace Co., Box 379, Salina, Kansas. This Brace Is Fine for Men Also

Don't Wear a Truss

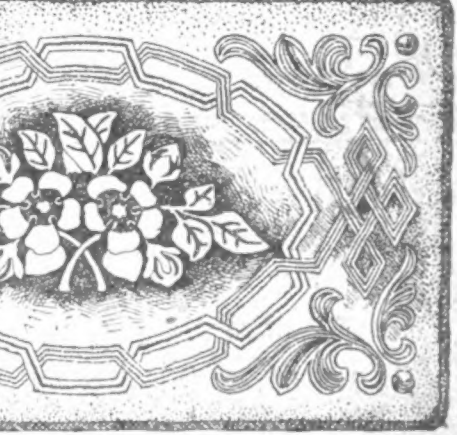
BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of G. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain sealed envelope. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 157 State St., Marshall, Mich.



The American public and COMFORT's million readers have waited a long time for this perfect writing pencil. Without hesitation we can pronounce the Everpointed, the newest product of the American Pencil Company, the most superior self-pointing pencil on the market. In appearance it looks like solid gold but is not gold nor is it brass. It is "gilt nickel," the latest metallic substance. The more you carry it the brighter it gets. It cannot wear out nor can it wear off. With its delicate chasing and flashing jeweled top it makes one of the most beautiful pencils you ever saw. It is as useful as it is beautiful. If you carry an Everpointed your lead is always sharp. No more soiled fingers. No more waiting. The Everpointed is always ready for use. Nothing to get out of order. It writes right every time. A slight turn and a fresh lead is ever ready. Twelve perfect universal size leads—sixteen inches of lead in all—are contained in the magazine under the top—enough for a year's ordinary use. New leads are simply pushed in from the front, as illustrated. A convenient eraser is also concealed under the cap. The Everpointed comes in two lengths, one of 5 1/2 inches for men, with a safety clip; the other 4 inches for women. Specify which model you prefer.

Given To You! For one one-year subscription (not your own) to COMFORT at 50c we will send you an Everpointed pencil by parcel post prepaid. Reward No. 8054. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

The heaviest wood in the world is the black ironwood of Florida. When thoroughly dried it is 30 per cent heavier than water, consequently it will not float.



structions for making the rug and instructions as to what color to use and where—the signal numbers in these instructions corresponding with the same numbers stamped on the burlap. Reward No. 8054.

If you prefer to pay cash, we will send you the stamped burlap prepaid for \$1.00 and the hook prepaid for 25 cents. (\$1.25 for both.) Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

For A Club of 11

Reward No. 72311



How Beautiful!

These New Beads Are All The Rage

Gift No. 1562

WALK down Fifth Avenue, New York, attend a Chicago opera, ride on the Pullman cars or frequent the most exclusive society places—there you will find a predominating number of women decked in these new rainbow colored beads.

TWO 46-INCH STRINGS FOR TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS

When worn in pairs of different colors these beads give the most stunning appearance imaginable. They come in pearl gray, red, green, orange and silver gray. They are made of light weight metal and strung on fine stout wire. If you like to wear attractive neck ornaments, here is the sensation of the year.

Our offer includes two long 46-inch strings of these beads in pretty contrasting color combinations. You'll be delighted with what you receive.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each, we will send you free and prepaid two 46-inch strings of colored beads. Reward No. 1562. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.



Wear a Gold Pencil Around Your Neck

Reward No. 1532.

The height of style and utmost convenience are embodied in this new gold-filled self-sharpening pencil with its long neck ribbon.

Everyone who has used a self-sharpening pencil knows how convenient it is to have an ever sharp point with the simple turn of the barrel of the pencil. You have it in this attractive pencil and in addition you have a pencil that not only pushes out the lead but pulls it back, so it will not break. Our offer also includes a dozen extra leads in a handy little metal box.

Given for Two Subscriptions

The pencil itself is gold-filled and handsomely chased as shown in the illustration. The illustration is full size.

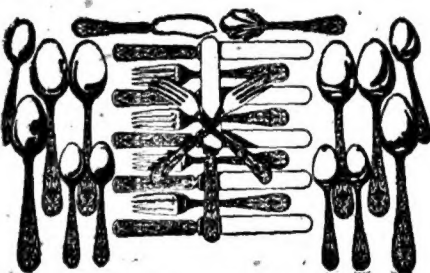
The ribbon, which is attached to the pencil with a firm snap catch, is 34 inches long, selvaged edges and of exceedingly good quality silk finish. The gold-filled ornament shown on the ribbon can be moved to any desired position.

If you searched through all the jewelry stores in the country you could hardly find a more attractive, stylish or convenient pencil than this.

Given To You! For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 50 cents each we will send you this gold-filled pencil and neck ribbon with box of 12 extra leads all free and prepaid. Reward No. 1532.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

26-Piece Table Set



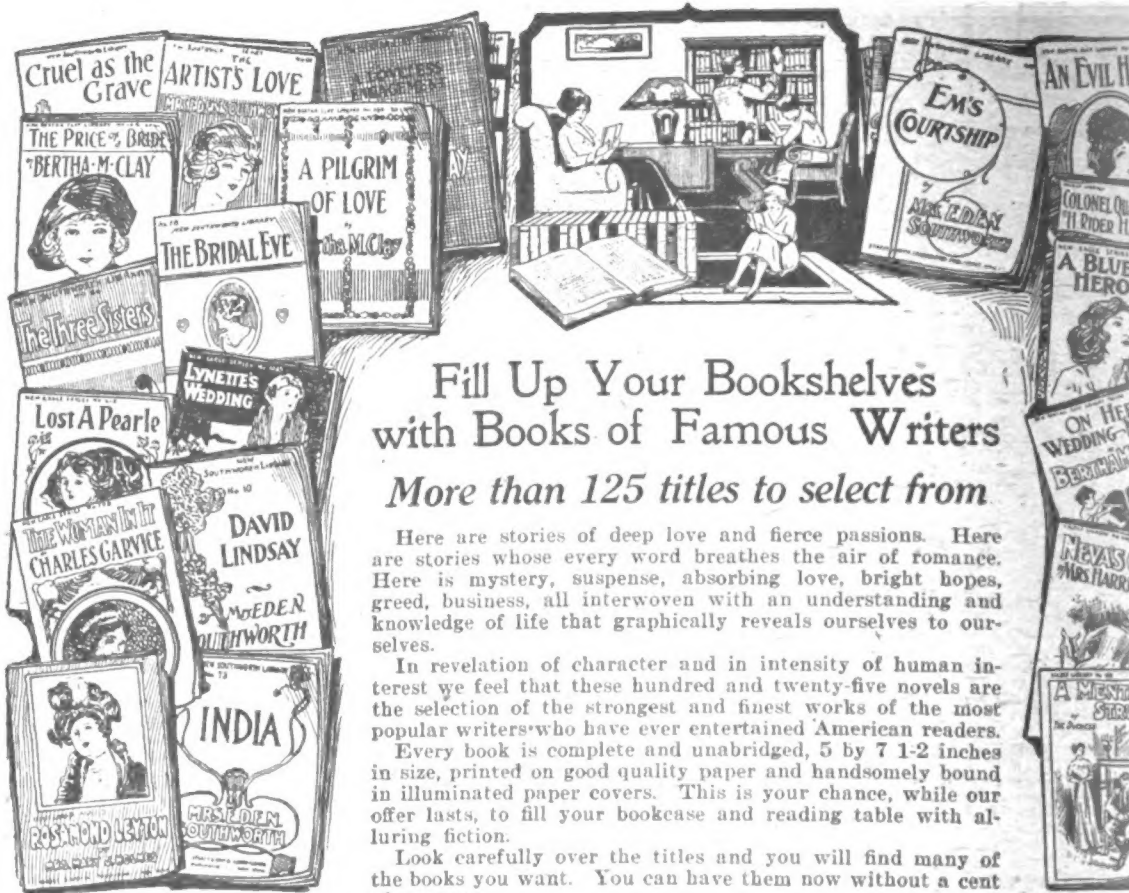
GIFT NO. 7625

Given For A Club Of Only Five

WE have made many offers of table-ware, but this is the first time we have been able to offer a complete set of 26 Pieces in return for so small a club. And please don't think that because we are giving this set on such liberal terms that it is plated on a brass base and consequently will change color and have that "brassy" look just as soon as the plating wears off. On the contrary, it has a white metal base; therefore each and every piece is the same color all the way through and will not show signs of wear, even after years of constant use. As shown in the above illustration, there are 26 pieces in this set—6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, Sugar Shell and Butter Knife. Each piece is full regulation size for family use, the handles are handsomely embossed and the blades of the knives and the bowls of the teaspoons and tablespoons are perfectly plain and bright polished. It is only because we buy this set in large quantities direct from the factory that we are able to secure it at a price that enables us to offer it as a reward for so few subscriptions. It is by far the greatest value we have offered and we guarantee every set sent out for a period of five years.

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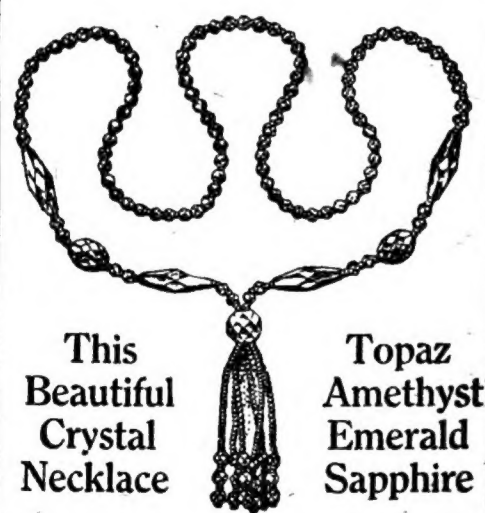
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Guaranteed Hemstitching and Picotting Attachment. New Fits any sewing machine. \$2.00 prepaid or sent C.O.D. Literature free. Agents wanted. LaFlesh Hemstitching Co., Dept. D, Sedalia, Mo.

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Wanted—Men and women ambitious to make money writing Stories and Movie Plays. Send for wonderful Free Book that tells how. Address Authors' Press, Dept. 31, Auburn, N. Y.

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California has more independent men and women than any other state. Investigate at first hand; go now. Round trip summer excursion fares, on the Santa Fe, until Sept. 30th, limited to Oct. 31st, liberal stopovers. Opportunities in California for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home in a delightful country, are better now than ever. Lands reasonable in price; long time payments granted. California State Land Board offers choice twenty acre farms at Ballico, Merced County on unusual terms. Write us if interested. California folders free. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry. 913 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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Earn \$25 Weekly, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 461, St. Louis, Mo.

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Writers—Attention! Stories, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Submit Man or write Literary Bureau, C6, Hannibal, Mo.

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Farm Wanted—Immediately from owner, any location. Send description; lowest price. Mr. Adams, 1931 Forest, St. Louis, Mo.

Five Wheel Chairs in June 693 is COMFORT'S Total to Date

The recipients of the five June wheel chairs are: Mothers' Class of Christian Church, Franklin Ohio, 153; Oneda Gartman, Sheridan, Ark., 96; Charlie L. Scales Adamsburg S. C., 83; Sam J. Mc-



O. OLIVER SMALLEY ENJOYING HIS COMFORT WHEEL CHAIR.

ance Roebuck, S. C., 67; Robert E. Hill, White Bluffs, Tenn., 58. Mothers' Class of Christian Church sent the 153 subscriptions all at once enclosed with a letter from Mrs. Harry Hurst explaining that their chair is not for any particular individual but is for community use to be loaned to invalids temporarily in need of a wheel chair. Oneda Gartman, aged 10, is, and has been from birth, a helpless cripple due to paralysis.

Charlie L. Scales, aged 7, has no use of his legs and little use of his hands, due to tuberculosis of the bones with which he has been afflicted the past six years. This wheel chair will afford the boy relief and lighten his mother's labors in caring for him.

Sam J. McAbee, age 29, has been a helpless invalid from birth and cannot feed or help himself in any way; he cannot even sit up except by being strapped in a rocking chair. His mother writes that he is mentally bright and wants to be out of doors all the time and will very much enjoy his wheel chair.

Robert E. Hill, age 58, has been afflicted with rheumatism the past four years and confined to his room and bed the last two and a half years. His wheel chair will enable him to get out of his room at times and will help his good wife in caring for him.

Five wheel chairs is a creditable achievement for June, but let us try to equal or better it for July.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. GANNETT,

Publisher of COMFORT.

P. S. for the information of our many new subscribers let me explain that for each and every 150 one-year subscriptions to COMFORT, at 50 cents each, sent in either singly or in clubs by persons who direct that they are to be credited to COMFORT'S WHEEL-CHAIR CLUB instead of claiming the premiums to which they would be entitled. I give a FIRST-CLASS INVALID WHEEL-CHAIR to some needy crippled shut-in and pay the freight, too. It is a large and expensive premium for me to give for that number of subscriptions, but I am always glad to do my part a little faster each month than you do yours.

COMFORT Wheel Chair Makes Happy Christmas for Cripple

Henagar, Ala.

Dear Mr. Gannett: We are sending you a picture of J. Oliver Smalley in his Comfort wheel chair. We are highly pleased with the chair and we send our many thanks to you and our friends who assisted in obtaining it for him. It was a happy Christmas Eve when the chair was uncrated and he was placed in it with a nice Christmas box in his lap which was given him by a dear friend, Mrs. Brenton. Very truly yours, (Mrs.) J. L. Smalley.

Comfort's Roll of Honor

The Roll of Honor comprises the names of those who have sent five or more subscriptions, or a dollar or more in money, to credit of the Wheel-Chair Club during the month previous. Following each name is the number of subscriptions or amount of cash sent.

Mrs. Harry Hurst, Ohio, for Mothers' Class of Christian Church, 153 subs; Mrs. T. E. Stewart, Texas, for Andrew Vieregge, 45; Mrs. Lessie Ault, Ark., for Oneda Gartman, 39; Mrs. J. E. Harris, Okla., for Eugene Phinney, 32; J. M. Scales, S. C., for Charles Scales, 32; Mrs. W. T. Allen, Ark., for Oneda Gartman, 27; Mrs. Phoebe Bratton, for Oneda Gartman, 24; Belle Green, Miss., for Mrs. Katie Tidwell, 21; Mary L. Faubin, Texas, for Geo. Adams, 20; Mrs. G. E. Martindale, Texas, for Reba Martindale, 19; Mrs. A. L. McAbee, S. C., for Sam J. McAbee, 27; Mrs. Mary McMurray, W. Va., for Mary Anna Smith, 15; Mrs. M. B. Hall, Ark., for Mrs. Albert Phillips, 14; Miss Nina Sentell, S. C., for Miss Mattie Haynes, 10; Mrs. Frankie Owens, Tenn., for R. E. Hill, 10 subs and \$4.00; Mrs. A. W. Metcalf, Conn., for Mrs. R. B. Bank's little boy, \$5.00. A Florida Friend, Fla., for general, \$5.00. Mrs. Fannie Hill, S. C., for Charlie Scales, 4 subs and \$1.00; Mrs. W. E. Gallup, Mo., for Geo. Ash, 3 subs and 50c.; L. W. Yockey, Calif., for general, \$1.00; Lafayette Swanson, N. C., for own chair, \$1.00; Mrs. D. A. Conaster, Ark., for Ethel Long, 8 subs; Mrs. J. E. Smothers, N. C., for Andrew Smothers, 14; Mrs. Hardin Grimes, Texas, for Edward Grimes, 7 sub and \$2.00; Sarah Weckley, Mont., for Geo. Ash, 6 sub and 50c.; Mrs. Roy Palmer, Mont., for Geo. Ash, 11 subs and \$2.50; Mrs. C. B. Arter, Kans., for E. W. Belfield, 6 subs; Mrs. Nicey Cole, Mo., for Miss Ada Cole, 6; Mrs. Virgie Myles, W. Va., for Lafayette Swanson, 8; Myrtle Robbins, Texas, for Hazel Burdette, 6; Laura Frase, Md., for J. L. Swanson, 5; Miss Cornelia Cress, D. C., for Lafayette Swanson, 5; Mrs. W. M. Tont, Ga., for G. R. Wheeler, 5; Mrs. Mollie Pratt, Ala., for general, \$1.50.

A Serious Case

"After the crash," said the first hospital surgeon to the second, "I ran over to where it lay on the pavement, and when I raised it up I saw at once that its ribs were smashed, while a gaping hole was torn in its—"

"Pardon me, doctor," broke in a medical student who happened to come up at that moment, "but if you have no objection I'd like to take a few notes on that accident case."

He pulled his notebook from his pocket.

"Was the case a man or a woman?" he inquired.

"No," the surgeon informed him; "I was talking about my umbrella."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Dead Speakeeth

The public is our reference. We refer you to those whom we have served. They will convince you of our efficiency and of our fairness. They will tell you that at all times we are thoroughly dependable.

H. S. Cunningham, Funeral Director and Embalmer. (Newport News, Va., Daily Press.)

If longer skirts the girls will wear (As they are sure to do) The men, we know, are bound to wear Their faces longer, too. (Cincinnati Enquirer.)

If shorter skirts are now taboo, (We do not say you're wrong) Men's faces may be longer, too. But they won't look so long.

Restricted Freedom

Sweet Young Thing (at cabaret).—I wonder why the men will dance so awkwardly in here? Mrs. Blackstone (grimly).—That isn't awkwardness, my dear. They're over careful not to bump against each other's hip pockets!—New York Sun.

All Set

"Miss Brown, Mr. Gotrocks is at the door." "Is his picture on the mantel?" "Yes, miss." "Are the roses he sent me on the center table?"

"Yes, miss." "Is that book he gave me on the couch?" "Yes, miss." "Is his box of candy on the piano?" "Yes, miss." "Well, but the dog he bought me sits the living-room and ask him in. I'll be down as soon as I put on the wrist watch he sent me."—New York Evening World.

Such Girls Are Scarce

Freeman Goodwin was married to a Normal young lady on Tuesday. Particulars next week. (Tonica News.)

Green at the Business

A young lady went into a music shop and tripped up to the counter, where a



new clerk was busy, and in her sweeter tones asked: "Have you Kissed Me in the Moonlight?" "No! It must have been the man at the other counter. I've only been here a week."

Nearly All In

"And now I'll take your temperature," said the doctor. "All right, Doc," replied the patient sadly, "that's about all I have left for you to take."

Clearly Told

Tourist.—So this is the famous "Love Leap." Can you tell me its true story? Native.—Of baint' sure, sur, but O! heve an old gal proposed to a feller at this spot an' 'e gave one yell an jumped off.—Daily Mail.

Cubby Bear Hunting Herbs

Copyright, 1923, by W. H. Gannett, Pub., Inc.

DR. Squilly Porcupine was laid up at home with a hurt paw. He had been repairing his house, with the help of Busy Beaver, the forest carpenter, and a heavy timber had fallen on his left hind paw, breaking two toes.

Dr. Squilly's friends gathered around him, brought him good things to eat, told him all the news of the forest, and helped Busy Beaver to finish the repairing on the house.

One morning, Cubby Bear found Squilly greatly excited.

"A sick Flicker has come to me to be taken care of," said Squilly Porcupine, "and I have not the right kind of medicine to give him. If I had not hurt my paw, I could go out and find the things I need to make more—but I cannot do it now."

Cubby glanced around the room, but saw no one. "Where is the Flicker?" he asked. "Did he fly away again?"

"Oh, no! he was hardly able to get here. He is in my hospital. Go and see him."

A large, decaying maple tree, half of its great branches dead and leafless, stood close by Squilly's house, and in a hollow place in the tree trunk, near the ground, he had his "hospital."

Looking in through the open doorway, Cubby Bear could see the Flicker lying on the bed. He seemed to be a very sick bird indeed; his eyes were closed, his brilliant plumage rumpled untidily.

"I'm sorry I didn't have the right kind of medicine for him," said Squilly Porcupine, who had hobbled to his own doorway, close by. "I gave him all the kinds I had, one after another, but they seemed to make him worse instead of better! And I cannot hunt the forest over for the roots and barks I need."

"Could I do it for you?" asked Cubby.

"Oh, would you?" exclaimed Squilly joyously. By this time, others of the little forest people were coming to call on Squilly, and heard what was being said.

"We will all help," offered Minnie Mink, and the others agreed, feeling sorry for the poor, sick Flicker, whose moans were pitiful to hear.

"I will be nurse," said Redtop Woodpecker, "for the Flickers are distant cousins of mine."

"Now listen closely while I tell you what I want," said Dr. Squilly Porcupine. He liked to give orders, and his prickly quills stuck out with importance. "Chirpy Chipmunk, do you know the leaves of the goldthread when you see them?"

"I think so," answered Chirpy. "The roots of the plant are like bright threads of gold."

"Yes, that is right. You may dig me as many of those yellow roots as you can carry."

"Next, I must have some blackberry root. Minnie Mink, you are a good digger—"

"Wollie Woodchuck can dig much better than I," interrupted Minnie, who did not fancy going among blackberry prickles.

"I have another errand for him," answered Squilly; "and you were the one who offered the help of everybody!"

Minnie said no more, but meekly departed. Mollie Muskrat, you do not mind wetting your feet, I know! You may bring some blueflag from the wet, marshy place near the river, where Blue Bittern lives.

"Racky Coon may pick a basket full of Crimson clover tops, and if he should spy out any four-leaved clovers, put them in for good luck."

"Pigweed, mullein flowers, dandelion and yarrow anybody can find. Whoever likes may go for those. Bunny Rabbit shall find me some tetterwort."

"But I don't know what that is," objected Bunny. "Anyone can show you," said Squilly impatiently, and Bunny started off, not daring to say more.

"Cubby Bear, do you know the skunk-cabbage and Solomon's seal?"

"I have eaten cabbage," said Cubby slowly, "but it did not look at all like Sammie Skunk; and I have heard that a seal is an animal!"

"Pooh, pooh!" broke in Wise Owl, glad of a chance to show his wisdom. "The skunk-cabbage is a plant whose proper name is sym-plo-car-pus. And there is an animal called the seal, Cubby Bear, but Solomon's seal is a little white flower. I know them both, and Cubby and I will look for them together."

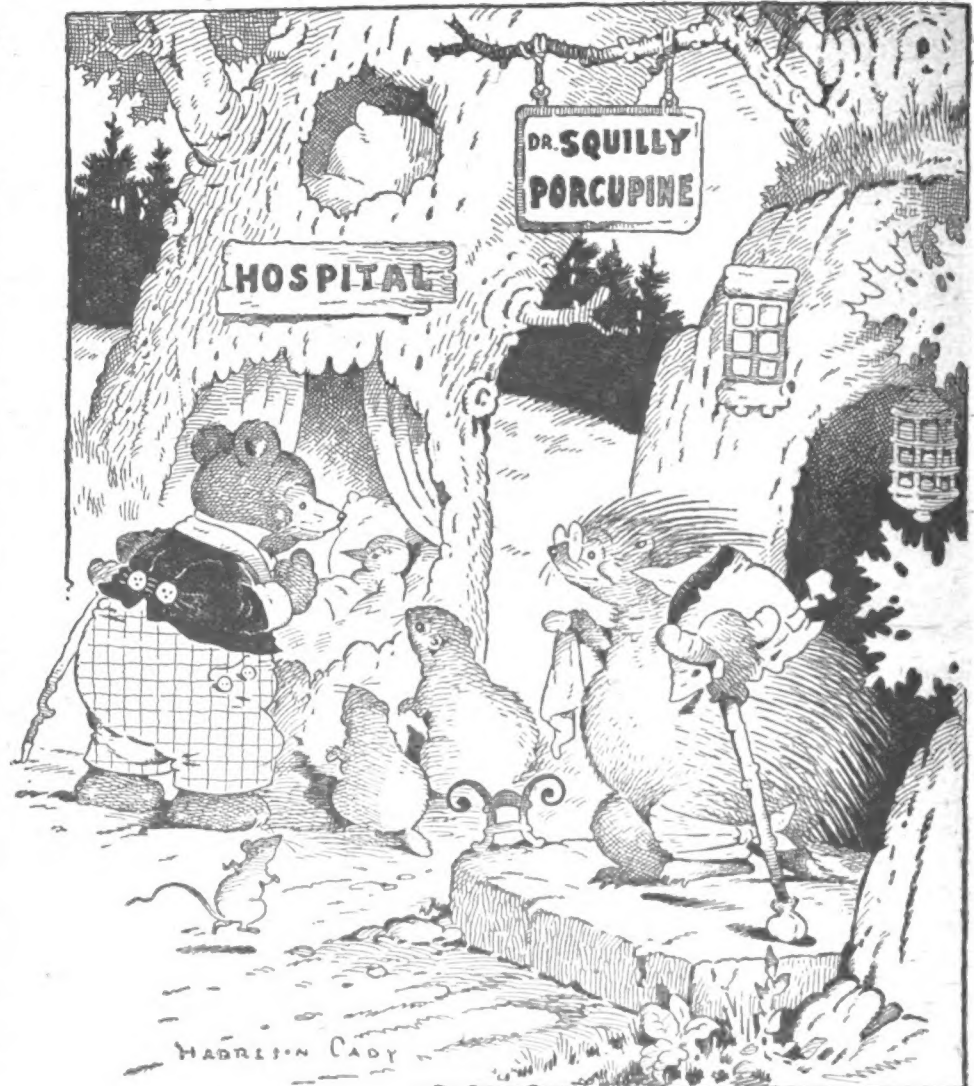
As they started out on their different errands, Wollie Woodchuck was creeping away quietly to get out of sight, but Squilly called to him. "Here, here, Wollie Woodchuck! Come back! You shall go to the pasture and find some fine, large nettle leaves. Bring me thirteen of them." Wollie groaned and waddled slowly away. Busy Beaver brought the mullein flowers and dandelion, while Brother Binney Beaver came a little later with his paws full of pigweed and yarrow. Little Chirpy Chipmunk brought all the goldthread he could carry.

"I have learned many things about plants today," said Cubby happily.

The afternoon was nearly gone and when Wollie Woodchuck was seen slowly approaching. He was holding out both front paws, but carrying nothing that they could see.

"Where are your nettles?" asked Dr. Squilly Porcupine, rather sharply.

"In my paws!" answered Wollie, just as sharply. "My poor paws are stuck full of them—horrid, prickly things—like needles, they are! You must pull them out for me, or I shall have sore paws for weeks."



"I AM SORRY I DIDN'T HAVE THE RIGHT KIND OF MEDICINE FOR HIM," SAID SQUILLY PORCUPINE.

The next one to return was Minnie Mink, who left a few small pieces of blackberry root and went home.

"Oh, look at Racky Coon!" cried Chirpy Chipmunk. "How pretty he looks!"

Racky smilingly trotted up to Squilly's door. Pretty he looked, indeed, for he had made his crimson clover blossoms into a crown for his head, and long chains to hang around his neck.

Some time later, Cubby Bear and Wise Owl came back triumphantly with their skunk-cabbage and Solomon's seal.

Wollie's paws were, indeed, stuck full of the prickly nettles, and Squilly set to work to pull them out.

"Who else will go for the nettle leaves? I need thirteen of them," he said.

No one offered.

"Oh, well, I can get along without them, if I must," sighed Squilly. "But they help to warm the patient up, and make him feel alive!"

"My paws feel altogether too much alive!" grumbled Wollie.

"Has no one seen Bunny Rabbit, with the

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July, 1923

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